FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 262 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.

MATHERAN STATION RETIRING ROOMS.

Large, Airy and well-furnished Suites accommodation for very large numbers of Visitors.

The Catering and Management of the Matheran Railway Refreshment and Retiring Rooms will now be run by a first-class European Caterer and Hotelier of repute, and Visitors will find this the best in Matheran for excellence of Cuisine, Comfort and Cleanliness.

All milk used will be pure and fresh from our own cows and Buffaloes kept on the premises.

Terms Rs. 8/8 per diem Inclusive.

OPENING 1ST OCTOBER.

Rooms now booking

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic:—"LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge

VITHAL SAVANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

Fee charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		2—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
11th November ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA *..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

x Through steamers from China.

*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	....
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	....
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	....
7th March ..	MALDA	8 600
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,200
30th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,240
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,960

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922.		
17th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
30th ,,	DELTA	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. "Kalyan."
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th Feb.	SOUDAN...	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
6th November .	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
9th ,, ..	BANKURA	P. Gulf viaKarachi
10th ,, ..	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
15th ,, ..	TAROBA..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
IGLODINE.
for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
MADHAV AGENCY.
BOMBAY NO. 6

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Dep.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	23 Oct.	10 Nov,
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	18 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	5,074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4923.
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalavijaya ..	7,250	10th November
s. s. Holmberg ..	5,100	17th ,,
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	20th ,,

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DIRECT JOURNEY TO MANGALORE, WITHIN RS. 8 ONLY.

This Company's Steamer NOUR-EL-BAHR will sail to Mangalore direct, and for Malabar Coasting Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant. Passengers intending to travel by this steamer are requested to book their passage in the Company's Head Office or Branch in the Dock. The vessel is fitted with electric lights and affords every facilities to the passengers. For fares, etc., please enquire at Company's Head Office:—
364-66, Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay 3.
M5377

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1289.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,260,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para. Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe). Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,985

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmadabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amritsar	Mandalay
Bangalore	Mangalore
Bareilly	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Monlmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Beswada	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Byculla)	Muttra
Bombay (Mandvi)	Moradabad
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Mymensingh
Broach	Nagpore
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nandyangunge
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Ootacamund
Cawnpore	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Patna
Chittagong	Peshawar
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona
Cochin	Poona City
Coimbatore	Quetta
Colombo	Rajahmandry
Cuddalore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuttack	Rangoon
Dacca	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Salem
Dhulia	Secunderabad
Erode	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Guntur	Sholapur
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Simla
Hyderabad (Sind)	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Indore	Tellicherry
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trichinopoly
Jalpaiguri	Trivandrum
Jubbulpore	Tuticorin
	Vellore
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,130
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra		Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
5% P. A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch; Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D., Managing Director.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagaon
Telephone 2457.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, ESQ.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS, A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Head Office.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.

CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.

WANTED.
Experienced and reliable CHIEF AGENT for Bombay Presidency.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser, Incubators, gas and electric, breakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.
Telephone: No. 5411.
Telegrams: "GUNDIRAN."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For Free Catalogues apply Manager,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Mugfesi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box. Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—People interested in public speaking to apply for correspondence course in oratory, to the COLLEGE OF ORATORY, Surat.
A R5371

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK in a solicitors office. Apply Box No. 8665, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5366

WANTED.—A HINDOO SALESMAN for Mill Machinery Parts. Apply Box No. 8671, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5373

WANTED—Reliable CHIEF ENGINEER for steamer. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 8665, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5360

WANTED—A full time experienced SCIENCE TEACHER for a Local High School. Apply stating qualifications and Salary expected to Box No. 8672, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5374

WANTED—A PARSI CLERK or a GODOWNKEEPER for a Mill Stores firm. Apply stating salary. Box No. 8664, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5356

WANTED—An expert and experienced MANAGER, having full knowledge of a canvasser. Apply sharp THE RELIANCE PRINTING PRESS, 2nd Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5346

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR coal and coke on fixed monthly allowance and commission. Only experienced gentlemen of influence need apply to Post Box 523, alcutta.
R. 5346.

WANTED for the AR. AR. SM. SPINNING MILL, Vepery, Madras, an ELECTRICIAN with three phase alternating H. T. and L. T. experience; should also have fair mechanical knowledge. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the MANAGER.
A 14741

WANTED—PROFESSORS for Economics, Commerce, Gujarati, English, Hindu Philosophy and Music. Gujarati knowing candidates will be given preference. Apply immediately to PRINCIPAL, Gujarat Maha Vidyalaya, AHMEDABAD.
A R5314

WANTED—Qualified and experienced TEACHERS of Commercial Subjects for a Higher Commercial Institution in Calcutta. Hindi-knowing gentlemen will be preferred. Apply sharp stating qualifications, age, past experience and minimum salary expected to Box No. 8662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5331

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal TWEED of soft natural wool. Very fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (4½ yds. by 24in.), Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.), Rs. 9; Lotus Honey, Re. 1 per tola; Leather Vanity Bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Black, brown or Khaki Putties (leg bandage), Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (KASHMIR).
T R5330

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the Bombay branch of the Standard Bank of India, Ltd., to be newly opened. Pay from Rs. 500 to 1,000 per month according to qualifications, with very good future prospects. Only capable men need apply. Applicants to see the undersigned personally at the following address at 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. before the 10th instant. KISHANSINGH Managing Director and Proprietor, S. K. Kishansingh & Co., Commission Agents, Kalbadevi Road, Post Box No. 2, Chhotalal Buildings, 3rd Floor, Bombay.
14759

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN experienced Hindu HONOURS GRADUATE, strong in French and English requires some TUTIONS. Please to apply Box No. 8673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5376

YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in Tailoring Business seeks EMPLOYMENT of a Gent's cutter or manager any part of India. Excellent Testimonials to Box No. 8669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5367

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—At Hughes Road in our new Building spacious FLATS, fitted with electric light and fan, with all modern conveniences, healthy and comfortable, moderate rent, apply for further particulars to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C. 14721.

TO LET from 1st December, 1922, extensive SHOWROOM with about 7 ft. floor space, with basement and balcony, at Hughes Road Cumbala Hill near Rolls-Royce Ltd., best suited for big motor showroom, there is permission to run a workshop also in the premises, separate entrance to workshop, personal inspection invited. For further particulars please apply to T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C14771

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For Hindus only. A well-ventilated AIRY BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar Road, near Government House. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESHAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road.
C R5319

TO BE LET for high class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Sea view. Apply Third Floor between 12 to 3 p.m.
C R5342

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious Bungalow ground and upper floors at Reynolds Road, Byculla. Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi.
C R5370

TO BE LET—For Hindus only. A well ventilated AIRY GROUND FLOOR OF A BUNGLOW at Chaupatty Road, behind Wilson College. Apply D. G. BANKER, Chaupatty Road.
C R5349

TO BE LET—Two Bungalows on Gondavli Road, Andheri. Two Godowns at Modi Street, Fort. One Godown at Clerk Road, near Simplex Mills. Apply personally LAXMIDASS GOCULDASS DOSSA, 14, Hummum Street, Fort.
C R5304

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house,—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
Ga R5254

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3030, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

WANTED TO SELL—COAL-ASH for grinding as sand with mortar at Rs. 2-8 only per brass delivered in wagon F. O. R. Karjat Station. Apply BHISEY & SONS, 637, Shukrawar, Poona.
N R5354

FOR SALE.—Good young ARABIAN HORSE and Four wheeled motor shaped carriage. Apply to R. M. DATE, 60, 1st Carpenter Street, Girgaum, Bombay.
N R5370

FOR SALE.—TEN CHEMICAL BALANCES, suitable for School or Intermediate Class work. Cost £75 in 1918. Offers for same will be considered by the Principal, Canning College, Lucknow University.
N R5328

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—One LATHE, 8 feet long screw cutting complete. JETHALAL & CO., Kamathipura 5th Lane, near Jury House, Bombay, No. 8.
R5372

CHEAP and little used PULLEYS and SHAFTINGS with several other Rice Mill machineries for sale. Apply for particulars to Mr. ABDUL REZAK H. SHERFUDDIN FAKIH, Bhiwandi (Dist. Thana.).
K R5275

FOR SALE—One second-hand GREENS' ECONOMISER of 96 Tubes, complete with scrapers, Gearing, etc., in working order. Apply Box No. 8636, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 14678

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Second-hand Ginning and Press Factory, Steam Engine Boilers and Oil Engines; loose, Platts Bros., Gins; Motors and Type-writers. For particulars apply to:—Messrs. BERAR ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO., 174, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
K R5376

FOR SALE, Quantity Block Tin, Angle Iron 2in. by 2in. Wolf. Electric drill complete with stand, taper socket, drills and chuck to 7/16in. (New 110 V. D. C.), cut nails, bolts and nuts in various sizes, B. A. screws, taps, and dies, 30 square yards double rubber proofed fabric for motor hoods, quantity of mild steel brackets 1¼in. by 3/8in. by 24in. Lorry Roof 13ft. by 7ft. Lorry tail board. Quantity of well seasoned Ash legs 4in. by 4in. by 4ft. 6in. assorted timber and tools, one pair gates 12ft. by 7ft. Box 8666, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R5364

FOR SALE—One Brand New AVERY'S SELF-CONTAINED ROAD WEIGHBRIDGE, complete (no loose weights) Pillar and Steel Yard Pattern "C" for a big Motor Vehicle, suitable to weigh 20 tons of load platform 20 ft. 0 in. by 8 ft. 0 in. and one Brand New BABCOCK and WILCOX MILD STEEL SELF-SUPPORTING CHIMNEY of 7 ft. 0 in. dia by 150 ft. 0 in. high complete with all fittings, foundation bolts and C. I. washers. For prices apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) G. E. SUTCLIFFE, Manager, The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited. Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad.
K 14669

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Matheran. BUNGALOW "Nashemanezubeidah", substantially built, central adjoining Superintendent's Bungalow. Offers invited till middle November. For particulars apply A. KAMAL FYZEE, Yeravda, POONA.
P R5310

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

DOMLER MOTOR LANDAULETTE. Apply A. MIRZA. Garda House. Onendon Road. Gamdevi.
JA R5343

FOR SALE—MOTOR LORRY, 5 ton Leyland, just imported from England, practically new. Registered and licensed in Bombay. May be seen running with 5 ton load. Apply Box 8667, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
JA R5365

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—Large surplus to clear; 111 unused varieties at 15 as. only. Write for details of Br. Colonial Packets. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 14758

STAMPS.—Our "NOVELTY" PACKET of 100 different varieties, each selected for oddity of shape, size or design, and containing, THESSALY (Octagonal) FIUME (Triangular), Medellin, Spanish Morocco, etc., Price Rs. 1/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C14715

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND by P. C. DIVANJI, M.A., LL.M., Jt. Sub-Judge Jalgaon, containing upto-date information on all topics of utility and interest to Government officers of all departments, business men, excursion parties and others with a comprehensive Introduction exhaustive Index and a map on art paper in five colours showing the approaches to all the important places by railways, roads and steamers. Can be had of the Author for Rs. 3 excluding postage.
L R5239

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED—STUDENTS, either sex, to learn BOOK-KEEPING AT HOME in TWELVE POSTAL LESSONS. Diplomas awarded. Small Fees. DIRECTOR, MODERN ACADEMY, 10, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
M R5183

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD.—The most excellent and wholesome, baked in Steam OVEN of the latest style. Expert managements. Established over 40 years. Beware of hawkers of insanitary BAZAR BREAD. Apply sharp to THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY, J. Circle.
T Ro53

50,000 Yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 12 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 14 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at Re. 1 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Shirtings and Ginghams, at As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard. Finest value in India. Suits, Shirts and Dresses made to measure from the above at moderate prices. Fit, Cut and Style guaranteed. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD. (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT.
T R5353

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER in flourished from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 30,000. Apply Box No. 8659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5335

WILL any gentleman advance Rs. 3,000 on personal security for two years for investing in a well going concern? Good substantial surety will be given if desired. Good interest or a share in the profit. Apply Box No. 8670, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5371

PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR

Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthrites, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist,
N. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14401

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

FOR THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, KOLABA.

(1) A CLERK, (Matric or S. F.) having good handwriting on a pay of Rs. 40—5/2—80 p.m.

(2) A TRACER, having third grade drawing certificate and having knowledge of preparing plans and sketches on pay of Rs. 40—5/2—80 p.m.

(3) Three qualified SUB-OVERSEERS on pay of Rs. 70—5—100 plus permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 30 p.m.

All the posts are permanent and pensionable.

Only men possessing the required qualifications should apply to the undersigned upto 20th November, 1922. Please state in your application your mother tongue and also state whether you know Marathi well.

(Sd.) G. M. KAMAT,
President, D. L. B., Kolaba.

Alibag, 30-10-1922.
14737

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st November, the REGISTERED OFFICE of the INDO BRITISH CO., LTD., will be REMOVED to No. 2, RAMPART ROW, E. D. SASSOON BUILDING 3RD. FLOOR.
(Sd.) L. J. HALLEN,
Secretary.
C14707

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, at Rs. 1-12 per share has been declared and will be payable on and after Monday the 27th November, 1922, to those Registered Share Holders of the above Bank, whose names appear in the Bank's Register on 13th November, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1922.

N.B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 13th November, to 25th November, 1922, both days inclusive.
C14766

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of timber at the Kodibag Forest Depot, near Karwar, on the 22nd November, 1922, and following days:—

Teak logs I class 1335 tons of 50 cft each.
Teak logs II class 570 tons of 50 cft each.
Teak logs III class 230 tons of 50 cft each.
Junglewood logs, 400 tons of 50 cft each.
Sawn scantlings, 245 tons of 50 cft each.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. A. HEMMADI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.
Karwar 21st October, 1922. C14672

NOTICE.

THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hindustan Tanneries Limited will be held at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of November, 1022, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if deemed desirable ofpassing the following extraordinary resolution with or without modification:—

"That the Hindustan Tanneries Limited be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Haji Essa Haji Oosman and Mr. A. Hoosein be and are hereby appointed Joint Liquidators without remuneration for the purpose of such winding up."

And notice is hereby also given that should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, and that such meeting will be held at the same place at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY the 21st November, 1922, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a resolution confirming the above resolution as a special resolution.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) PEERBHOY KOCHHAR & CO.,
Dated 19th October, 1922.
14650

NOTICE.

KOTAH STATE will be pleased to grant the following facilities for starting Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in its territory:—

(1) Land required for erection of Mills will be granted free of cost.

(2) No duty will be levied on the Machinery and other Materials such as Coal etc., imported from outside for the purpose of the Mills.

(3) No duty will be levied on the export of products for a period of two years from the date of sanction for opening such Mills. After the expiry of five years, duty at Rs. 1/9 per cent on the cost of the products exported will be chargeable for three years and no duty will be charged on the goods consumed in the Kotah State.

(4) No financial help will be given by the State except that it may purchase some shares of the Mills on the reliability of the promoters.

Capitalists should correspond with.

THE SECRETARY,
Board of Commerce and Industries,
KOTAH (Rajputana).

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT 7 OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE MOUNT ABU TRANSPORT & AGENCY CO. LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 217 of the Indian Companys Act 7 of 1913 that a General Meeting of the Share Holders of the abovenamed Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th of November, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at which place and time all the Share Holders of the Company are requested to attend, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property and assets of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, discharging the Liquidator from the Office, and for the purpose of passing an Extra Ordinary Resolution disposing of the books, accounts, vouchers and other documents of the Company and the Liquidator as required by Sec. 242 of the said Act.

NAGINDAS PURSHOTAMDAS SANGAVI
Liquidator.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1922.
C14405

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OLD SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 732 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 (subsequently reduced to Rs. 100) of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Devjee Raisee is LOST or MISPLACED and the undersigned has, therefore, applied to the Company for a duplicate thereof. If any person has any claim to the said share, he must submit it to the Company within one month from the date hereof, on the expiration of which period, I shall be entitled to the issue of the new Certificate from the Company, free from all kinds of claims whatsoever to the said Share.

DEVJEE RAISEE.
Bombay, 4th November, 1922. C5368

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Madhorao Scindia Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1922, at 3 p.m., when the resolutions which were duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23rd October, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Dated, this 2nd day of November, 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS
LIMITED,
Agents.
C14763

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bradbury Mills Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1922, at 3 p.m., when the Resolutions which were duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23rd October, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Dated, this 2nd day of November, 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS
LIMITED,
Agents.
C14764

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Kastoorchand Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1922, at 3 p.m., when the resolutions which were duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23rd October, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Dated, this 2nd day of November, 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS
LIMITED,
Agents.
C14762

THE CEYLON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1922, at 3 p.m., when the Resolutions which were duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23rd October, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Dated, this 2nd day of November, 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS
LIMITED,
Agents.
C14765

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mathradas Mills Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1922, at 3 p.m., when the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23rd October, 1922, will be submitted as Special Resolutions.

Dated, this 2nd day of November, 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS
LIMITED,
Agents.
C14761

PUBLIC NOTICE TO EUROPEANS

MUNICIPAL ELECTION "A" WARD

NOTICE.

IN connection with the forthcoming Municipal Election the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the European Association have decided unanimously to SUPPORT THE recommend that all European Firms and Voters in the A. (Fort) Ward should afford him their UNSTINTED SUPPORT.

J. ADDYMAN, J.P., M.L.C.,
Chairman.

3rd November, 1922.
14770

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESIDENCE FOR THE MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHEB OF KUTCH—NEAR KUTCH MANDVI.

TENDERS are invited for the above before the 30th of November, 1922. The estimated cost of the building is about Rupees 3,00,000 (three lakhs of rupees).

Apply for the particulars and model drawings to the Private Secretary to the Maharaja Saheb of Kutch personally.

Preference will be given to experienced Kutchi contractors.
C14738

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALI MAHOMED FAZAL of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the land and hereditaments described in the schedule hereunder written, to our client JUSUB HAJI LATIFF, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, lease, inheritance or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground of which Foras Rent has been redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road Byculla, without the Fort and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7038-7039, Street Nos. 37 at 41-1 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22 New No. 13524, Old Survey No. 323, New Survey No. 1-3470 and containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East and South by the property of Dinnath Kashinath Lad, on the West by a foot path and Haines Road and on the North by another property of the Vendor.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1922.

NANU HORMUSJEE AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14767

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 279 of 1921.

TAHERALLI MAHOMEDALLI KAJIJI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
HAJI UMAR HAJI MANEK ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1922, and the Judge's order herein dated 18th October, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on Tuesday, the 28th day of November, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand six hundred and fifty-one (3.651) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Non-Agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District, and bounded on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the Bhang Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Houses Nos. 380, 382, 383, 384, 386, 388, 389, 389a, 390 and 395.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attornoys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C14652

NOTICE.

IN continuation of the Notice, dated 26th October, 1922, published in the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" of 27th idem on behalf of our clients, the Imperial Publishing Co., all those concerned are hereby informed that Mr. J. H. Bradlaugh was employed by our said clients only as a canvassing agent and whatever orders were given to our clients through him as such and communicated by him to our clients and acknowledged by them will be carried out by them in due course. Mr. J. H. Bradlaugh has no concern whatever in the "India and the War Illustrated" as proprietor.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1922.

KANGA & SAYANI,
14723 Solicitors, High Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MANILAL UTTAMCHAND of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, a Mehta, in the employ of BHOGILAL LAHERCHAND, residing near Jakeria Masjid outside the Fort of Bombay a widower for the use and benefit of his minor son Babu alias Amratlal (and limited to the period of his minority). ..... Deceased.

DALPATLAL UTTAMCHAND of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, a Mehta, residing near Jakeria Masjid, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Brother of the deceased abovenamed and Uncle of the minor Babu alias Amratlal Manilal. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceeding if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this ninth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of October, 1922.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C14760

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AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, Hummam Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4853.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Miscellaneous Leather Stores, Iron and Mild Steel Scrap, Wire Scrap, C. I. Scrap, Tooth Brushes, Meat Choppers, Table Knives, Razors, Puttees and Cart Covers, Marine Boilers, Miscellaneous engine Parts, Enamelled Water Bottles, Boot-making Machinery, Spades, Pulleys, Blocks Paint and Varnish, Electric fittings, Lifeon light tanks, Hose pipe, Electric Cable, Rubber sheets and Tubing, Tools, Spring Balances, Scales, Obstruction pumps, Jacks, Cart and Wagons, M. I. pipes, cells, miscellaneous workshop tools, water tanks, Crab winches, Tip Trucks, Motor Car and motor Cycle fittings, Razors, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 6th November, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., AT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Monday the 20th and Tuesday the 21st November, 1922, at 1 p.m. at the Railway Coy's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc. etc. consisting of India Rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; leather scrap cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap; channels iron; Old angle iron; pipes W. I. Girders old; wood, locks old, sleepers transvers and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF INTEREST TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND NATIVE STATES HAVING HARBOURS.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "DESHULPUR"

This day, Monday, 6th November, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street Fort Bombay, by order of the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of The Cutch Steam Navigation Company Limited

The well-known steamer Deshulpur at present lying at Mazagaon Dock, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION—The Steamer was built at Renfrew by the wellknown firm of engineers Messrs. William Simons & Co., Ltd., only about three years back having a gross tonnage of 766 tons approximately. It has got two decks, two masts also steel frame-work and is fitted with Simon's engines and Babcock's boilers. Its speed is 18½ knots per hour, coal consumption about 20 Tons for 24 hours, carrying capacity as she is at present 200 passengers. If one deck is added, it will be able to carry about 1200 passengers. It being a new vessel entirely has not been sent to the dry dock. Inspection of the steamer can be arranged on application to the Auctioneers. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1922.

An Exclusive Hotpoint Feature
The Hotpoint Way Direct Force
AN EXCLUSIVE HOTPOINT FEATURE
THE HOTPOINT ELECTRIC IRON is equipped with the latest swing Cantilever Handle. This handle relieves the strain of ironing by putting all the pressure directly into the work.
The Hotpoint stands on separate stand—you have only to tap it back on the heel stand which is part of the iron. The cool and clean appearance of these features means much, useful among their many unutilised advantages of the Hotpoint. The perfection of operation is demonstrated
Hotpoint
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,

173, Hornby Road, Post Office Box No. 459 BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4923. Telegram: Easielektrik

BRANCHES: KARACHI, LAHORE AND AMRITSAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
The Greatest Screen Star in the World of "The Movies".
In a six-reel "SELECT" production in Infinite Beauty and Interest.
"THE HEART OF WETONA."
IT IS SO GREAT IT WILL LIVE FOR EVER IN YOUR MEMORY.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
Metro Pictures Corporation
Feature
EDITH STOREY
In
"AS THE SUN WENT DOWN."

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
R. Tourtensidge & W. Holloway' London Co.
"The Man From Toronto"
Plan at Messrs. S. Rose & Co.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!

Life means nothing to Hutch. The Greater the risks the Better he likes them.

NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.

Life in a great Harbour
Life on the big Ships
Action on Sea, Land and Air
Will startle you!
Amaze you!
Keep you in a pitch of Exciting interest!

CHARLES HUTCHISON
The World's Greatest Thrill Creator in a Dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life. Clean, vigorous, breath-catching! Spectacular!

CHARLES HUTCHISON
The Thrill-A-Minute Stunt King in
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

The Greater the risks the better he likes them—the greater the daring the more fearless he is.

The Screen's Serial Sensation!
The Mile-A-Minute Serial!
The Thriller of Thrillers!
MAKE A POINT OF SEEING
The First Three Episodes To-day
Amazing in its Thrilling Intensity
SEE IT TO-DAY!
Greater than ever the stunt King has ever done
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
No living Actor attempts the stunts of Hutch.
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
SEE THIS SERIAL!
CHARLES HUTCHISON
In a Thrill-A-Minute-Serial
"GO-GET-EM-HUTCH"

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAI OF BARODA

Gandharva Natak Mandal

will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Wednesday 8th November 1922 (8 P.M.) Nig
SITAPASAMBHRAM
Saturday 11th November 1922 (8 P.M.) Nigl
SHARDA
Sunday 12th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noo
VIDYAHARANA.

S. Managerr, Gandharva Natak Mandal Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

A PICTURE IN A MILLION.

LET EACH AND EVERY STUDENT OF EUROPEAN HISTORY, LET EVERY PERSON OF LETTERS, LET EVERY MAN AND WOMAN OF LITERARY TASTE SEE WITH THEIR OWN EYES THIS WEEK
THE IMMORTAL VICTORIES OF NAPOLEON ON THE BATTLEFIELD.
THE STORY REACHES ITS SUBLIMEST CLIMAX THIS WEEK

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

A 2-reel excruciatingly funny and original comedy. "The Terrors of the Torpedo" in the Programme.
To-day 3-45; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.

NOVELTY CINEMA.
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

WEST-END CINEMA

A Grand Pathe Drama of unusual Magnificence!
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
"TEMPESTS"
(STORMS)
(5 Reels)
Here is a Picture with the Pathe hall-mark, most superbly staged and Sublimely enacted.

She fought hard to escape the black mail of the villain—her former husband—who turned up to ruin her happy dreams. It is indeed one of the most heart-touching Dramas offered to you!

"TEMPESTS"
(STORMS)

Here is an intensely dramatic Picture, forceful, pathetic, appealing of who unhappy the state of Married Life can be made by no fault of our own! Marriage—is but one series of Storms. One passes through days that are glided—grav—black—red—and white!

A Pathe Comedy in the Programme—also the and International Gazette
TO-DAY AT 5-30; 7; 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

TO-NIGHT
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
MIRABAI
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM COY.

SEE—A pious Rajput Lady of Chitore who absorbed in devotion to Lord Shree Krishna and obtained her salvation.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.
at 3-30 p. m.

ONE WEEK MORE
To respect the feeling of our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS.
the beautiful picturisation of the life story of the greatest Maharastra Bhakta
SANT NAMDEV
PRODUCED by the famous
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.

Possessed of a desire to realise the highest, Namdeva renounced every thing and by his exceptional devotion he performed miracles that mortals cannot,

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.
POPULAR PRICES.
Timings 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
On Holidays Extra at 3-30.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day at: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10 p.m.
SECOND INSTALMENT
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'

EPISODES—4,—5,—6.
2 REEL Animal Comedy
'Four Times Foiled'

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Natak Mandli
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD
on
Wednesday 8th November 1922.
Beautiful Performance
"SHAHA—SHIVAJI"
Sat. 11th November 1922.
"HACH MULACHA BAP"
Sunday 12th November 1922.
"SUTCHE—GULAM"
Proprietor.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th November 1922 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in excess at Lahore. Night temperature was above the average at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual at Cawnpore and Jhansi. Night temperature was higher than usual at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud appeared in lower Sind but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Karachi, Ajmer, and Jaipur. Day temperature was slightly below normal n upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was in excess at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature was in defect at Hoshangabad and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan where day temperature was in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and in defect elsewhere. Night temperature was in excess in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and in defect at Poona.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease in rain on the east Madras coast, owing probably to the weakening of the storm in he Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and on the north Madras coast and local in southeast Madras and the Wadras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Mysore. Important falls are 2.50" at Masulipatam, 2.27" at Colombo, 1.37" at Cochin and 1.00" at Madras and Cuddapah. Skis are moderately or heavily clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula while they are clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the reporting area. Sea is moderate at Madras, Trivandrum and Colombo.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is likely on the north Madras coast and local in the few falls may occur in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

India telegraphic summary for the 3rd November 1922

The storm in the south of the Bay is either feeble or confined to small area and it has moved very little and is now about three hundred miles east at Nagapatam. It has given heavy rain on the east Madras coast. The northwestern disturbance has given local rain on the north Punjab hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras and local n lower Burma, Mysore, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Burma and Assam.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria-Point two inches; Kyaukpyu one; Murree three-quarters; Mysore a half; Trivandrum two; Nagapatam one and a half; Cuddalore, Madras seven; Ootacamund, Kodaikanal, Cuddapah three-quarters and Nelore two.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, 5th Nov. 1922. Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	29.833 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	82.3 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	73.2 ,,
Dew Point	.. ..	69.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.654 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.. ..	1.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	.. ..	91.0 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	.. ..	76.6 ,,
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight		ESE, ENE, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours from mid-night to-midnight	.. ..	171 miles.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	9	m 1 52	27 0	9	7 53	19 5
		1 36a	25 7		7 36a	15 8
F	10	m 2 23	27 5	10	m 8 39	19 10
		2 2a	25 1		8 22a	17 5
S	11	m 10 47	26 8	11	m 4 42	18 5
		11 13	28 0		4 48a	15 11
S	12	m 11 21	26 9	12	m 4 19	18 4
					5 21a	15 8
M	13	m 0 5	28 4	13	m 5 56	18 5
		m 11 54	26 8		5 54a	15 7
Tu	14	m 0 40	28 4	14	m 7a	18 7
		0 27a	26 5		6 24a	15 1
W	15	m 1 15	28 2	15	m 7 13	19 0
		1 0a	26 1		7 2a	11 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M.	P.M.
Nov. 2	(Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 39m.	Sunset 5h. 6m.
,, 3	(Friday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 5h. 5m.
,, 4	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 5h. 5m.
,, 5	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 5h. 4m.
,, 6	(Monday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 5h. 4m.
,, 7	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 5h. 4m.
,, 8	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 5h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Nov. 5th, 0h. 6.5 m. a.m. Last Quarter, 12th, 8h. 22.5m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th h5 36.4m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 1h. 45.0 m. p.m.

General Merchants,
Get your CASH MEMOS
PRINTED AT THE
Bombay Chronicle Press
Rates according to size required.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF SUIT CASE BY A SOLDIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Inspector Spiers charged Private Bowers of the Royal Garrison Artillery with theft of a suit case containing wearing apparel valued at Rs. 134, property of Mr. Stanley S. Banks residing at Ormiston Road.

The evidence showed that the complainant Mr. Stanley Banks met the accused on the 31st October in the Recreation Club at Colaba. He did not know the accused before. After a while the complainant and the accused went for a walk and thence to the complainant's house. Complainant also gave accused a drive in his car. At about 11 p.m. as complainant was going to bed the accused again went to him. The complainant asked the accused what he wanted to which he replied "nothing". Accused left the room and the complainant went to bed. After some time again the door was opened and the complainant again asked who it was. The accused said "It's me, it was too late to go." Complainant led the accused downstairs. Next morning complainant missed his suit case containing clothes and he reported the matter to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. In view of Captain Brittan of R.G.A. giving a good character to the accused His Worship fined the accused Rs. 125 or, in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAGIC END TO DOMESTIC QUARREL.

On Friday information was received at Nagpada Police Station that a woman named Amidanbi (40) was lying dead in her room in a chawl at Foras Road.

Enquiries showed that Amidanbi was living with her husband and a son. She was working in a factory and was suspected of being on intimate terms with one Yedoo in the factory. Her husband and son stopped her from going to work whereupon she threatened to commit suicide or to go and live with her paramour. On Thursday evening an altercation arose between her and the husband, who slapped her; the son also assaulted her with fists and rendered her unconscious. She expired subsequently. The police have arrested the son.

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM, DHARAMPUR.

The Consumptive's Home Society of Bombay founded in 1909, has been running a sanatorium for consumptives from all parts of India at Dharampur and being hard pressed for funds are appealing to the general public to come to their succour. They have now received a donation of Rs. 25,000. From the Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities and in return two blocks of 4 rooms each are to be named after Bai Hirabai Jamsetji Tata and Sir Ratan Tata. The Trustees have very kindly agreed to give for five years an annual donation of Rs. 3,000 towards the upkeep of the Sanatorium and the N. M. Wadia Charities have been giving a like sum since 1920. The Sanatorium's fixed income is from 20 to 22 thousand rupees a year, whereas the expenditure is about Rs. 36,000 and in these times it is an effort to get the balance from the charitable public. The office of the Society is at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Bombay, No. 7.

LATE PROF. RAO OF BANGALORE.

The following appeal for funds, signed by several citizens of Bangalore, has been issued:

It is proposed to found a memorial in the Mysore University in memory of the late Mr. S. Raghavendra Rao, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in the University College of Engineering, Bangalore. The nature and form of the memorial will be decided as soon as sufficient funds are collected. It is hoped that a generous response will be made not only by those who knew Prof. Rao personally but by every one interested in the advance of Technical and Engineering Education in Mysore for which Prof. Rao worked devotedly. All contributions may kindly be sent to Mr. E. K. Ramaswamy, B. Sc. (London), A.C.G.I., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Bangalore.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Honorary Secretary, Physician in charge of the Social Service League, Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Byculla, Bombay reports that during the quarter ending 31st August 1922, 810 patients attended the Dispensary in all, of which 589 were men, 235 women and the rest children. The average daily attendance of patients at the Dispensary was 7.5. Donations and contributions towards the Medical Aid Relief Fund of the Dispensary Committee during the quarter under report were received to the extent of Rs. 1,1100.

Mr. Sastri leaves to-morrow, and will embark aboard the P. & O. s.s. "Naldera" from Marseilles for India on the 10th instant.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'
BOLD TYPE EDITIONS. Rs. A.

1.	Ellen Percy 8 vols.	—	8 0
2.	Mary Price, 8 vols.	—	8 0
3.	Young Duchess 4 vols.	—	4 0
4.	Rose Lambert, 4 vols.	—	8 0
5.	Loves of the Harem, 4 vols.	—	8 0
6.	Margaret, 4 vols	—	8 0
7.	The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	—	8 0
8.	The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	—	8 0
9.	Canonbury House, 2 vols.	—	4 0
10.	Mysteries of Old London, 8 vols.	—	1 4
11.	Pope Joan, 2 vols.	—	1 12
12.	Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	—	1 8
13.	Leila, 2 vols.	—	1 8
14.	Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	—	1 4
15.	Grace Darling	—	0 12
16.	Young Fisherman	—	0 12
17.	Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	—	1 8
18.	May Middleton, 2 vols.	—	1 8
19.	Kenneth, 4 vols.	—	3 0
20.	Necromancer, 2 vols.	—	1 8
21.	Masters Timothy's Book Case, 8 vols.	—	1 12
22.	Omar, 4 vols.	—	3 0
23.	Wagner, 2 vols.	—	1 12
24.	Empress Eugene's Boudoir, 6 vols.	—	3 0
25.	Seamstress 2 vols.	—	1 8
26.	Coral Island, 4 vols	—	3 0
27.	Faust, 2 vols.	—	1 8
28.	Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue	1	8

Apply to:—THANALAKSHMI & CO., PRINTER & PUBLISHER (B) MADRAS.

KATOL
STICKS.
Sentroys Mosquitoes. Re. 1-8 per tola.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	500
" Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	—

New York Tone :—

Advanced in unfavourable Weather.

Mid. Americans spot Quiet		14 68
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17 75
New York, 11 a.m.		—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	24 4
	Mar.	24 50
	May.	24 8
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	24 20
	Mar.	24 15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

Months	To-day's price.
November	14 14·15
December	13 97·14
January	13 84·2
February	13 70·99
March	13 58·07
April	13 49·06
May	13 40·05
June	13 30·05
July	13 1·01
August	12 9 ·01
September	12 67·05
Oct.	12 45·07

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	16 90·85
Dec.	17 07·05
Jan.	17 25·0
February	17 40·10
March	17 60·0
April	17 60·0
May	17 70·10
June	17 70
July	17 90·10

Manchester firm:—Market extensive injury improved turn over

Yarns—Stiff More encouraging.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd

M. G. Bengal	Good		7 90
" "	Fully Good		8 30
" "	Fine		8 70
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good		10 20
" "	Fully Good		10 60
" "	Fine		11 0
M. G. Broach	Good		11 95
" "	Fully Good		12 55
" "	Fine		12 75
M. G. Scinde	Good		7 80
" "	Fully Good		8 2
" "	Fine		8 60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		51,000
" Exports to Great Britain		7,000
" " to Continent		3,000
Futures at New York	Dec.	25 05 54
" " "	Jan.	24 73×83
" " "	March	24 83+25
" " "	May	24 43+23
Spot Cotton at New York		25 15+45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		24 23—25
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	24 48—55
" "	March	24 30—43
Rio Nio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 3/4
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mine		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		66 7/8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3rd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price
Nov.	..
Dec.	13 92·9
Jan.	13 80·08
Feb.	13 65· 4
Mar.	13 68·07
April	..
May	13 40·05
June	..
July	1 21·06
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 54·02
Egyptians Jan.	17 25
March	17 50

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov 3rd.

Bantos 3 per cent.	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	23 13/16
" 2 months hence	23 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver—China selling quiet	
Discount Bank of England Rate per cent. since 7th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day market loans	1 1/2
Bullion Shipments	£ 436107

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 3rd

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa fe—63 lbs Nov-Dec.	50
Barletta Bunze—62 lbs Nov-Dec	48/6
Australian Feb Mar. Sellers	50/6
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec.	33/2
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nov.-Dec. Sellers	54/9

Tone :—Quiet.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 7/8
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold Nov-Dec. firm	£ 17 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-ship	—
LINSEED, Argentine Nov-Dec. Value	£ 17 3/8

Tone :—Buyers holding off.

RAPESEED Brown Cawapore 416 lbs ex-ship Oct-Nov,	£ 18 3/8

TONE OF RAPESEED :—

COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Quoted	8 1/8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Sellers quiet	£ 18 1/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 3/4
Copper Brazieres	£ 82
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	83 3/4+3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	98 7/8+1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/4+1/8
Rupee Paper 2 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Steering Loan)	65
Govt. Securities 3%	55
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	12

Tone :—Steady,

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	17/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers	19/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan-Mar. Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers	20/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. Dec. Sellers	20/1

Tone :—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, 4th Nov. 1922.

To-day Reuter reported 53 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on trade buying and Manchester improving.

In sympathy with the advance reported in New York, the Marwari Bazar here opened to-day strong at Rs. 468 for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May, and advanced to Rs. 470 on an Office buying. Since then the rate declined to Rs. 469 at which rate the Bazar finally closed at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr. January opened at Rs. 415½ and going up by a rupee, closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 415½; whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 420, going up by a rupee, declined to Rs. 419½, and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 420½. F. G. M. G. Bengal was nominally quoted Rs. 542.

There was very little doing in the Bazar to-day in forward business.

Our market at Colaba, both for forward and ready cotton, was closed owing to Kartiki Purnima.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Nov. 1922.

Cotton	1,597 Bales.
Wheat	4,546 Qrts.
Linseed	9,1 6 "
Rape, etc.	1,648 "
Gingellyseed	1,456 "
Peppyseed	886 "
Groundnuts	1,710 "
Castorseed	1,983 "
Rice	1,266 "
Myrabolams	430 "
Cottonseed	12,096 "
Mowraseed	1,362 "
Gram	1,045 "
Jowar	2,679 "
Maize	69 "
Barley	Nil.
Bajry	23,78 "
Coal	620 Tons.

(2 day's Total)

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4th November, 1922.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 13 to 6 up.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool. (Dated 2/11)

"Smaller market, tone of market good. Trade of buying easily absorbing on liquidation."

(Dated 3/11)

"On account of increasing exports America, American spinners demand continues good. Position Southern market very strong, basis steadily advancing. Futures below parity South. While spot sales in Liverpool moderate, forward business is good. Manchester improving. Advice buying at this level and especially on any break. National ginners Association estimate ginnings 8,150,000 Bales, indicates a crop of 9,450,000 Bales."

(Dated 3/11)

"Market very strong although considerable realising around 25.00."

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 4th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	—	—
	52 0 0	8 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	51 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	19 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 6 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	68 0 0	
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	66 0 0	
Teelseed Black	64 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	64 4 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	—
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 4 0
Barley	38 0 0	

Castorseed	50 0 0
Cottonseed ready delivery.	34 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat. May	8 0 3
Linseed. May	12 13 6

COTTON.

In the Liverpool cotton market the raw article has been in only moderate demand, writes the "Lloyd's Bank Monthly," and values have declined since the beginning of the month, although at the time of writing prices have kept fairly steady for the last week or so, which is rather remarkable in view of the recent disturbing political news from the Near East, and the adverse circumstances generally. Business continues to be quiet, most buyers following a hand-to-mouth policy, and there is no feature of moment to record.

Quotations per lb.—

American Fully Middling on the spot—1st Sept. 13.80d.; 22nd Sept. 12.98d.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis on the spot—1st Sept. 18.00d.; 22nd Sept. 17.50d.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN EGYPT.

Cotton.—Spot.—A better demand was manifest during the week ending 16th September sales being between 9,500 and 10,000 bales, the improvement being due to the belief that the tax will be taken off long staple cotton entering America. The demand has been principally for medium and low grades. New crop Sakells. has already made its appearance on our market, the prices obtained being firm $36½-37, a rather poor price considering that the cotton is bright, grady, and of decent staple, new cotton from the best districts has still to come in. Prices for Sakella remain about the same with the exception of a fall of $2 for Fully Good. Uppers unchanged except for a fall in Fully Good which is down $1¼. Arrivals for the week ending 16th September were 26,6000 cantars against 75,000 for the same period last season. Total arrivals to date 59,000 cantars against 133,000 for the same period last season. Exports for the week bales 3,000 against 5,500 bales making a total to date of 10,500 bales exported against 24,300 bales last season for the same period. Stocks in Alexandria 1,310,000 cantars against 1,783,000 cantars last season. Contracts have been firm, influenced no doubt, by the probable abolition of the American import duty of 7 cents per lb. in Sakells., also by the steadiness of foreign markets and a fair demand for spot. Closing quotations for the week ending 16th instant were:—

January	35.60
November	$34.55
	Sakells.
November	$34.55
January	35.60
March	36.65
	Upper
October	$25.65
December	26.10
February	27.05

New crop.—Picking appears to be in full swing, and the quality in general is satisfactory, although a good deal of damage by worm is reported on the second picking. Cotton is coming down slowly, shippers are waiting for the local cotton tax to be taken off promised for 15th of this month.

Manchester goods.—The market is very dull, and although there is a tendency to firmer prices, very little business indeed is passing, and prices with only one or two exceptions are still below Manchester quotations for the same class of goods. The whole position here turns upon the prices which the fellah is going to realise for his cotton, and as the general outlook is bad, we do not expect to see high prices for cotton, consequently the prices of cotton goods in the near future is likely to be lower. The stocks of Manchester goods in the bonded warehouses at the end of August were 5,266 bales and cases as against 4,981 at the end of July last.

Arrivals in August were ... 1,297 bales

Deliveries ... 1,112 bales

Import merchants report that their collections in the provinces during the past fortnight have been the worst known for some considerable time.

Cotton seed market.—

Contracts.—November, P.T. 97.2; December, P.T. 98.6

Spot new crop.—Sakellaridis ... P.T. 92.9

Afifi Upper Egypt ... P.T. 97.9

Since last report, nearly 180,000 ardebs have been exported. Arrivals from the interior are on a small scale. The foreign demand is still moderate, and the general tone of the market is weak.

Flour market.—Weak. Sugar market.—Dull. Rice market.—Quiet. Small demand.

Alexandria Bourse.—During the last month there have been days of considerable activity, alternating with days during which practically no movement in prices has occurred. This has been due for the most part to the fluctuating franc rate and the unsteadiness of the exchange rates generally, though the drop of the franc to 59.35 to the pound sterling during the latter part of August did not bring about a corresponding fall in the Credit Foncier quotations as might have been expected. Prices have improved on the whole and closed firm. Government securities have improved during the first part of September while bank shares have remained steady. Land Company stock has shown a slight improvement, which is to be expected with the coming of the cotton season. Payment of coupons during the month has been normal. A slight but general improvement of prices in all classes of stock may be expected in the next two months.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

REPORT.

Bars gold ready Rs. 26/10
Bars gold forward 26/10
Bars gold 2nd settlement 26/11/6
Bars silver ready 38/9
Bars silver 1st settlement 38/9
Bars silver 2nd settlement 38/7

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 27/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 416
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 436
Bank's buying D D Frcs 426
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 191
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs 257
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 346
London gold ready sh 92-3
London silver ready d 33-13
London silver forward d 33-9

Tone of silver—dull—declining, India bought and China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.46-1/4
French Exchange Frcs 64.70
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.50
Italian Exchange Liras 106.00
Belgium Exchange Frcs 69.90
German Exchange Mrks. 26000
Prague Exchange Krons 142

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cent War Loan 83/4
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 79
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 85
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

The share market is closed today.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 5th.

	Rs. a. ps
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	..
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Long cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Machael per lb	0 0 0
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb	1 10 0
Vasulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Textile per lb	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Monekji (Gan mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four mirror)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No 8202/8203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 3
Vasulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb	0 0 0
E. D. Sasoon (Gum) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajhumol per lb.	1 8 0
Sakia —	
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 4 0
No. 1254 per piece	14 4 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 12 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Check 6 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 12 0
Bombay United per piece	8 0 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Racheal	8 2 0

WAR DEBTS.

Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be the chief member of the delegation which is shortly to visit the United States for the purpose of discussing the arrangements for funding the British debt to America, and he will be accompanied by Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England. The amount of the debt is £856,093,000 ($4,166,300,000). The American Congress has appointed a Refunding Commission, to which has been given the power to fund at a minimum rate of interest of 4½ per cent. over a maximum period of twenty-five years—terms which must be regarded as rather stiff. In a speech in London on the 26th September, Mr. T. E. Burton, formerly a Senator and a member of the Refunding Commission, said that the disposition of the people of the United States is to require the payment of the war debts, one of the reasons being the fear that the resources set free by cancellation might be used for naval and military expansion. Mr. Burton went on to point out that there was a feeling that international credits, especially the debts of nations, had a certain degree of sacredness. The cancellation or repudiation of debts would create not merely confusion and distrust in the financial world, but would seriously impair future development. Mr. Burton added that the result would rest with special weight on England, "where for centuries past English currency and English obligations had been the synonym of stability and of assured payment." A reminder of the sanctity of credit is not needed in London where responsible men have, without exception, emphasized the fact that Great Britain asks for no remission. To quote the words of the Balfour Note, His Majesty's Government "recognise their obligations, and are prepared to fulfil them." The reminder might more reasonably be addressed nearer home, and possibly the Council of Foreign Bondholders could give Mr. Burton particulars of certain states of the Union which have been in default for over half a century, and have repudiated their loans.

It should not be forgotten, however, that Great Britain is also a creditor country, writes the "Lloyd's Bank Monthly," but while it has asked its debtors to make arrangements for dealing with their debts "to the best of their ability," it has at the same time announced that it is willing to scale down the debts, and in no circumstances to ask for more "than is necessary to pay to our creditors." The actual amounts owed by our Allies to us may be seen from the following statement of the amounts of War Loans to Dominions and Allies and Loans for relief in war areas remaining unpaid on the 31st March, 1922:—

DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

	£ S. d.
Australia	91,453,287 19 10
Canada	13,609,729 13 10
New Zealand	29,823,072 19 7
South Africa	12,286,713 17 0
Newfoundland	400,000 0 0
British S. Africa	1,950,799 1 6
Trinidad	488,120 17 10
Jamaica	66,055 9 10
British Guiana	144,209 16 1
Fiji	210,124 10 0
	150,432,114 5 0

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

	£ S. d.
France	583,992,482 14 0
Russia	655,199,355 6 2
Italy	503,060,000 0 0
Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, including Montenegro	24,884,907 12 1
Poland	87,866 10 7
Roumania	22,189,700 0 0
Portugal	19,444,000 0 0
Greece	21,498,457 8 6
Belgian Congo	3,550,300 0 0
	1,833,907,069 11 6

LOANS FOR RELIEF.

	£ S. d.
Austria	9,718,279 3 7
Roumania	2,055,305 11 6
Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	2,012,653 14 3
Poland	3,925,118 0 2
Czecho-Slovakia	477,826 17 1
Esthonia	254,305 0 0
Lithuania	16,811 12 4
Latvia	20,169 1 10
Hungary	128,764 15 10
Armenia	92,794 14 3
	18,702,028 10 10

LOANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

	£ S. d.
Belgium	9,000,000 0 0
Austria	2,393,617 0 0
	11,393,617 0 0

OTHER LOANS (STORES, &c.).

	£ S. d.
Czecho-Slovakia	2,000,000 0 0
Armenia	784,424 3 2
	2,784,424 3 2
	2,017,219,253 10 4

Against this should be set advances made to the Imperial Government by the Dominion Government to meet expenditure in Canada of £25,360,081.

These amounts include unpaid interest not included in previous years.

A statement of the amounts received into the Exchequer by way of interest, &c. on War Loans and loans for relief during the year ended 31st March, 1922, gives the following figures:—

LOANS TO DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

	£ S. d.
Canada	678,177 11 1
Australia	4,684,236 2 6
New Zealand	1,797,235 14 4
South Africa	594,253 7 8
Newfoundland	20,562 10 0
Crown Colonies and Protectorates	43,470 0 6
British South Africa Company	50,232 9 6
	7,868,167 15 7

LOANS TO ALLIED POWERS

	£ S. d.
France	2,924,953 7 7
Belgium	464,301 7 5
Greece	62,500 0 0
Roumania	1,651 14 1
Belgian Congo	195,490 7 11
	3,648,896 17 0

LOANS FOR RELIEF.

	£ S. d.
Latvia	1,210 2 11
Hungary	4,799 17 4
Lithuania	924 12 10
Czecho-Slovakia	28,937 14 9
	35,872 7 10
Total interest	11,552,937 0 5

One further point may be noted. It might reasonably be expected that while Great Britain has announced its resolve to pay its debt America, at least, would be prepared to ease the situation as far as possible on the contrary, by legislation which has just come into force, repayment is being rendered more difficult. The Fordney tariff, which may have the effect of a boomerang on America's foreign trade, will certainly intensify the difficulties, and may have a very depressing effect on the sterling-dollar exchange.

FALL OF THE MARK

BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The German marks in London to-day, at one time, were quoted at from 28 to 29 thousand to the pound sterling. The market, however, did not get excited for the reason that the rate ceased to function properly. The smallest transaction had an exaggerated effect; and the market closed at about 26,000.

The French francs were 65 to the pound sterling.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Berlin.—Stockbrokers are unable to cope with the orders and have been forced to close their offices. Prices continue to soar, principally on account of the heavy buying on foreign account. The Stinnes' organs are already talking of the obvious failure of the reparation negotiations. The bankers attribute the fall of the Mark to the action of the buyers of the marks abroad in investing the holdings in the German stocks in preference to converting them into dollars and sterling. The public is anxiously awaiting the details of the stabilisation proposals, which Germany submitted at to-day's meeting of the Reparation Conference.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARES.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Following on the recent announcement of the reduction of railway fares, it has now been decided by the underground group to carry out a scheme of reduction in fares which will apply to the underground railways, trams and omnibuses in the London area. When the reductions are carried out on January 1st, the fares will be appreciably less than one penny per mile.—(B. O. W.).

TEA MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Heavy buying of China teas for the Russian account is a feature of the market report of Messrs. Tuke and Mennell, showing an increase of seven and a half million pounds in the United Kingdom re-exports during the past nine months. The opening of the recent Russian buying for prompt shipment is bound to augment the rate of the increase.

INSURRECTION IN SAMOS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Athens.—An insurrectionary movement has broken out on the island of Samos. The population is demanding a return to the former autonomous regime under the protection of the League of Nations.

SHIPPING.

November 4.

ARRIVALS.

S S Chanda, Gwyn, Calcutta.
S S British Sailor, Towie, Calcutta.
S S Singa, Nelson, Rangoon.
S S Pundit, Crobbin, Java.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Lady Kathleen, Henderson, Middlesbrough.
R I M S Clive, Maltiel, Colombo.

November 5.

S S Tarcoba, Jones, Durban.
S S Sicilia, Jenkins, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

November 5.

S S Mundra, Tulloch, Dunkirk.
The following vessels began to load on Saturday.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Morea for London.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday November, 4, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agents.
2	Morea ..	5962	London	18-11	M M & Co
3	Clan Mackenzie	4142	C Porta,	7-11	J F & Co
4	Arcturus ..	3816	Boston	6-11	Volkart Bro
5	Colaba ..	3829	NF ..		M M & Co
6	Marienfels ..	4679	Karachi	10-11	G & Co
7	City of London	5714	Karachi	7-11	K N & Co
13	Ferrara ..	718	Abadan	7-11	S W & Co
15	Malda ..	5452	Hamburg	7-11	M M & Co
16	Alesia ..	3143	Basrah	Nf	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Jalavijaya ..	2297	NF	Scindia S W Co	
5	Coocvaana ..	2496	Genoa	10-11	M M & Co
6	Koweit ..	2393	R S Porte	9-11	T M& Co
7	Mindelia ..	2698	L'pool	NF	Graham & Co
9	Sealda ..	3394	Japan	NF	M M & Co
12	Batrein ..	1403	Aden	7-11	T M & Co

PRINCESS DOCK.

B	Kohinur ..	3940	Colombo	9-11	T M & Co
C & R	City of Genoa ..	3965	NF	K N &	Co
F	Awa Maru ..	3699	Kobe	10-11	N Y Kaisha
M	Orruro ..	1249	NF	D M	Khandwani
N	Santhia ..	3353	Karachi	NF	M M & Co

S S Chanda :—The B I S N Company's steamer Chanda, 3,940 tons, Captain C Gwyn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Singa :—The S W Company's steamer Singa, 1,912 tons, Captain J Nelson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Pundit.—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pundit, 468, tons, Captain Crabbin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Vasna :—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 1,943 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Taroba: The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Taroba, 6,309 tons, Captain S Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mundra :—T B I S N Company's steamer Mundra, 4,461 tons, Captain B R Tulloch sailed yesterday from harbour for Dunkirk etc., with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

November 4.

S S Mareinfels for Antwerp—44 bales clo cottonfly Walmer & Co.

S S Mareinfels for Hamburg—44 bales clo cottonfly Walmer & Co., 55 bales Ind raw co ton Khimji Visaan & Co.

S S Mareinfels for Rotterdam—1000 cwt Ind myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool—200 bales Ind cotton F P F F Campbell & Co., 1000 cwt shanpoee linseed oil cakes M Samji.

S S Vindelia for Marseilles—6 cases dried beef casing C Buheer & Co., 8 crs salted beef casing C Buheer & Co.

S S Arcturus for New York—50 cwt sumkinaya M Jaferally, 1 case 1 mother of pearl shell Rubin Bros, 300 cwt cummin seed J J Gubhoy.

S S Morea for London—200 bags lt hemp D M Doongaji, 30 cwt cardomons R S Tata & Co.

S S Morea for Middlesbro'—500 tons Ind manganese ore Mushivrajpu Syndicate Ltd.

S S Coorana for Genoa—55 bales cly cotton waste Walmer & Co, 112 bales Ind cotton Ralli Bros, 220 bales Ind cotton raw T M Knisha Ltd.

S S Nandra for Dunkirk—221 bags Ind cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Zilletad for Dunkirk—500 cwt Ind crushed myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co., 2000 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 118 cwt Ind cotton raw Volkar & Bros.

S S Nalda for Hamburg—55 bales Ind raw cotton Hakumchand Rambhoy & Co 2 cases dry sheep guts Mr A D Meyer, 4 casks salted casings Mr A D Meyer, 36 bales dev hemp W Kairoyi.

S S Nalda for Antwerp—9 cases dry casings Mr A D Meyer, 8 casks salted casings Mr A D Meyer.

S S City of London for Livermool—1 case fitted rollers The Central India S W & M Co Ltd., 50 bales Ind cotton F P F F Campbell & Co., Ltd., 237 bales cly cottonfly P H Vass, 200 cwt khimsies M Jaffarally.

S S City of London for Marseilles—110 bales Ind raw cotton Khimji Vassan & Co.

S S Elysia for New York—1 bale cow and goat skin tan The Western India Tanerie Ltd.

S S Sealda for Kobe—3000 bales Ind raw cotton Yokohama Kwt Kaisha 1000 bales Ind cotton Messrs G K Kaisha 500 bales Ind cotton raw Ozo Brain & Co Ltd.

S S Owa Maru for Kobe—1000 bales Ind cotton Messrs G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S S City of Batavia from New York, Agents W A Graham & Co—5 boxes leather belting, 4 cases leather belting, 14 cases sugar of milk, 25 cases oil lamps, 64 cases antiphlogestine, 40 cases candy, 4 cases fancy soap, 12 cases toilet, 24 cases prop medicines containing spirits, 8 cases vinegar, 235 cases quaker oats, 25 cases evaporated milk, 24 cases listerine, 10 cases grape juice, 7 cases asthma cure, 52 cases vaseline, 100 bales grey sheeting, 25 bales cottons, 800 bales cotton domestics, 20 boxes baking powder, 24 boxes scyed mg mestive, 36 drw fuse, 20 drw asphalum, 80 ks asphalum, 427 packages containing 4 cases) huricane lanterns, 73 bundles copper wire, 2086 cases lubricating oil, 65 I drw lubricating oil, 143 bundles lubricating oil, 5 bundles silver platedware, 4 casks silver platedware, 2 boxes silver plated ware.

S S City of Lahore from New York via Karachi, Agents W A Graham & Co—32 cases olives, 10 cases vinegar, 41 cases candy, 48 cases vaseline, 70 cases antiphlegistine, 40 cases playing cards, 18 cases oil stove, 100 cases quaker oats, 452 packages (containing 4 cases huricane lantern, 268 cases paraffin wax, 720 cases toilet soap, 25 cases listerine, 353 barrs silver, 41 packages (90 cases) baking powder, 400 bales old newspaper, 1238 cases lubricating oil, 300 drum lubricating oil 18cs lbs lubricating oil.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

Monday, Nov. 6.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p. m.
Tuesday, Nov. 7.
Final M. B B. S. Examination results, 1 p. m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7

DWARKADAS LALLUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of October the total number of patients treated in this dispensary were 3764, of which 589 were females, 234 children, and 879 new cases. The daily average attendance was 121.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

WELFARE WORK AMONG MILL-WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Institute, a meeting of all the representatives of the workmen of the Premier Mills will be held to-day (Monday) at 3.30 p.m. in the compound of the Mills. Mr. H. Nuttall the Manager of the mills will preside. The work before the meeting will be the consideration of the suggestions, both of the workmen as well as of the management, pertaining to welfare work, or similar questions.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Committee will be held at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Friday the 10th instant in the office of the Committee for transacting the following business:—(1) To receive and adopt the report and audited statement of account submitted by the Council; (2) to elect the office-bearers and members of the Council for the ensuing year; (3) to appoint auditors; and (4) any other business allowed by the President.

PAREL COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

On Sunday the 12th instant the Parel Cooperative Conference is to be held under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, at the Workingmen's Institute. The Conference will hold two sittings one in the morning and the other in the evening.

Side by side with the Conference, a bazaar will be organized to sell articles of daily use at wholesale rates, thereby bringing to the notice of purchasers the value of Cooperative purchases and sales. The residents of Parel attending the Conference are requested to take advantage of this opportunity.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Congress Committee Office.

TRAMWAY STRIKE AND AFTER.

DIRECTOR'S UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

The following correspondence has passed between the Tramway Strikers and their employers.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY UNION.
Bachubai Building,
Elphinstone Road, Parel,
BOMBAY.

To,
The Directors,
The B. E. S. & T. Coy., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,

We the undersigned have been deputed by the employees of the B. E. S. & T. Coy., Ltd., now on strike to lay our grievances before our Masters the Directors of the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd We many of us have served the company loyally and faithfully for more than *ten to twenty years*—believe that our point of view has not been properly placed before our Masters and knowing that our Masters the Directors are fair minded and anxious to to do all they can do for our good and if our Masters the Directors give us an opportunity to meet them in person the unfortunate misunderstanding now deviding us from our emptoyers will be removed.

A reply addressed to "Members of Deputation Tramway Strikers" care Bombay Tramway Union, Parel stating the time and day of receiving the Deputation will oblige.

We beg to remain,
Sirs,
Your most humble and obedient servants.
12 Signatories from the Strikers.
2nd November, 1922.

To,
J. B. Naik,
Room No. 49, Block No. 46.
Improvement Trust Chawl,
Madanpura, Bombay.

In reply to their undated letter addressed to the Directors of the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., received in this office on the 28th ultimo Mr. J. B. Naik and his co-signatories are informed that as they have ceased to be in the Company's service in terms of our notice dated the 27th September, 1922, the question of discussing the matter referred to therein does not arise.

For the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.
(Sd.) P. D. MAHALUXMIWALA,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO STRIKERS.

The Cmpany now has has a full complement of men and therefore there are no vacancies for Strikers. As an act of grace the Company will pay the wages accrued for September to Strikers although not legally bound to do so and also their Provident Fund Contributions. Pay day for this purpose will be Monday, 6th instant, at Colaba.

Men will draw their pay slips from the Court Clerk in exchange for their Uniforms and other Company's property. These pay slips will then be cashed by the Pay Clerk.

(Sd.) C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1922.

It is evident that the uncompromising attitude adopted by the Tramway Company, as revealed by the correspondence is entirely unjustifiable, and incidentally it sheds some light on the reactionary mentality of Capitalism. The men are to be allowed to draw their wages as an act of grace! Though the men are entitled to their wages for the days they actually worked in September. There is no necessity, says the Company in reply to the Strikers' appeal for an opportunity to place their case before their masters the directors, to send or receive a deputation as the men are discharged by a Company's edict posted within the Company's premises—which the Strikers cannot even enter and were not allowed to enter—on the 27th of September. So fourteen hundred men, honestly defending Labour's rights, are to be penalised, because the fight does not agree the capitalist palate of the Directors.

The men, it is stated, have decided not to go on Monday to receive their wages and their contribution to the Provident Fund, under the conditions imposed by the Company. The latter, it appears, refuse to pay the men their deposit money—about Rs. 20 per head, its share of contribution to the Provident Fund and the Gratuities, where accrued, to the men who have been in the Company's service more than ten years. About 1,400 men are still out, and their determination is entirely unshaken by the trials of the past few weeks. It is believed that the matter does not end here, but that it will be taken before the Courts before long. The position at present, remains, therefore, where it was some days ago.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

A GREAT PATRIOT.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' TRIBUTE.

Under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association and the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha presided. There was a fairly large and representative gathering on the occasion. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in the course of his speech, emphasised the three main political questions of the day, viz., Indianisation of the Services, the Military Policy of the Government and the Management of Railways.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, in opening the proceedings, said it was a very wise and generous spirit that had prompted the Young Men's Parsi Association to keep the memory of that great patriot—Sir P. M. Mehta—green. It seemed to him that in these days of abnormal events, it sometimes happened that the life-work and services of the best of their countrymen were likely to be forgotten. The names of Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Telang, Tayabji, Gokhale and many others were worthy to be conjured with and he was sure history would not fail to record their great services. To him, personally, it had been a sort of duty to speak of the services of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta from various public platforms, but now was the time, he thought, for the young men to come forward and the old men to go into the back-ground. There were amidst them some friends of Sir Pherozeshah, like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who were still serving the country and whom he wished long life. He then called upon Sir Gokuldas Parekh to address the meeting. (Applause.)

Sir G. K. Parekh said, it appeared to him that Sir Pherozeshah was one of those few people who were born to be the leaders of men. Sir Pherozeshah was gifted with high qualities. Most of them knew the important things that were due to the high qualities that he possessed. He would not like to detain them long, but he must say that he was one of the best leaders that the country had ever produced during the last forty years. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. A. Jinnah next addressing the meeting said he had come there to pay his humble tribute to the memory of that great man. He was only connected with Sir Pherozeshah in his later days and the speaker bore testimony to his great qualities. Sir Pherozeshah was seldom wrong in his judgment. His patriotism was never in doubt. Such a man was bound to command admiration and respect of not only the citizens of Bombay but of the whole country.

Speaking about the present political situation, Mr. Jinnah said at the present moment the political life of India was in a most lamentable condition. There were good many questions and problems which were being daily discussed and probably remained to be decided. The policy, pursued by Government, in connection with important questions, such as the Indianisation of the Services, had given them every cause for condemning it. But they could not allow Government to decide those questions *ex parte*.

Mr. H. P. Mody gladly associated with himself with the tribute paid to the memory of one who was an ornament to the country. It seemed to him that the politics and the personality of the late Sir Pherozeshah had lost their hold on the imagination of the public. But in a few years the name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta would again emerge as that of a great patriot.

After narrating, at some length, Sir Pherozeshah's activities in the arena of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Mody said in honouring such a great man they were honouring themselves and were clinging to the worthy achievements and the personality of one who could be justly regarded as the greatest political leader of modern times. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar next said that it used to be said of Sir Pherozeshah that his career could be summarised in two words, that he was a "dominating personality." After narrating, in great detail, the life-work of Sir Pherozeshah, Sir Narayan concluded by saying that his dominating personality, and his thorough grasp of public questions were the most essential traits of his character. (Cheers.)

After two other speakers had further addressed the meeting eulogising the services of Sir Pherozeshah, a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE CALIPHATE.

NOT JEOPARDISED.

TRUTH ABOUT ANGORA DECISION.

In view of the mischievous propaganda in the British Press to divide the Muslims and to alienate sympathy from the Kemalists, by means of distorted and biassed stories, concerning the action of the National Assembly at Angora, the following special telegram which we have received from our London correspondent will be hailed with satisfaction among Indians, particularly Muslims. The Caliphate is by no means jeopardised by the decision of the National Assembly, but it will lead to a strengthening of the Caliphate by placing Turkish Sovereignty on an unassailable basis. The Foreign Powers, which have hitherto thriven on exploitation, obviously, do not relish the revitalising of Turkey by the restoration of the supremacy of the Turkish National will, and the attempts, which have widely been made, to discredit Mustafa Kemal and his colleagues, and cheat them of the fruits of their well-earned victory, may be traced to the operations of "Big Finance" in Allied countries. The warning which our correspondent utters, is therefore fully justified, and Indian Muslims will do well to await the events, with complete faith in the unfailing Providence of Allah and the leadership of Mustafa Kemal.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

"The Muslim and pro-Turkish circles here have only just recovered from the serious alarm at the reports in the Press. They are again thrown into anxiety by further rumours to-day. The "Chicago Tribune" correspondent sends to London a sensational account of Angora decisions including the dethronement of the Sultan and the declaration of a Republic. An evening journal gives the same statement saying, quoted by Reuter, and as emanating from a Constantinople telegram to the Paris edition of the "Chicago Tribune." A morning scare headline reads "Sultan dethroned." An evening headline reads "Marching Orders for Sultan." I implore the Muslims of India to reject the report. It will be disproved within a fortnight. Muslims should have confidence in Turkey and fortitude to reject libels on the tionalist Government from the start. Recent experiences of sensational journalism justify my appeal. The Turcophiles and Muslims endured cruel anxiety owing to distorted accounts of General Rafet Pasha's Constantinople speech stating, the Sultan was only to be the spiritual head, but was to be deprived of temporal power.

SOVEREIGNTY OF LEGISLATURE.

The Anglo-Ottoman Society repudiated the accuracy of the report and declared that the Nationalists only demanded the sovereignty of the legislature over the temporal affairs of Turkey. Numerous Angora declarations insist on the maintenance of the Khalifat. The "Muslim Standard" and the journal "Hind" express confidence in the Nationalist Government. Reports have subsequently arrived from Nationalist sources confirming the Khalifat and Rafet Pasha has disclaimed some of the intentions ascribed to him. Turkish journals have arrived bearing out the contentions of the friends of Angora. The report of Rafet Pasha's speech in the Turkish daily "Vakat" is quite different from the reports, which created consternation. I have received assurances from two leading British Muslims that the Khalifat is not assailed, but that only the legislative sovereignty of the Angora Assembly is to be insisted upon. The news that the Sultan has received the Angora envoy and agreed to the details of legislative reform has fully allayed the alarm.

NO NEED FOR ALARM.

The Islamic Bureau has already despatched a reassuring cablegram to the Bombay Muslims. It is, nevertheless, necessary further to warn Indians that attempts will continually be made to alienate them from the Nationalist Turks by means of doctored reports. Indian opinion must refuse to be stampeded."

NO APPREHENSION IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

As there has been great misrepresentation of the results of the Angora National Assembly's recent decision regarding the Sultan of Turkey and the Khilafat, I interviewed prominent Khilafat leaders of Delhi, including Hakim Ajmal Khan to ascertain how Indian Muslims viewed the changes. They all seem to regard that there is nothing in the action of the National Assembly which conflicted with the Quranic injunctions. The Khalifa could be elected. Moreover, it is felt that the Khilafa's powers could be constitutionally regulated. Muslim leaders are not at all apprehensive of any action by the Kemalists, which will challenge Islamic Law and they all feel that London opinions is not only ill-informed but is also purposely exploiting events for purposes of propaganda.

ARMISTICE DAY ARRANGEMENTS.

DELHI, Nov. 5.

At the celebration of the Armistice Day on November 11th, a hollow square will be formed around the Cenotaph by a representative detachment of the Royal Navy, Army, Royal Air Force and the ex-service men's associations. Shortly before 11 A.M., at which hour the armistice was signed in 1918, the King accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, will lay a wreath on the Cenotaph. Lord Curzon will lay a wreath on behalf of the British Government and the High Commissioners of the self-governing Dominions and India are being invited to be present and to lay wreaths. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will also lay wreaths on behalf of the colonies and protectorates. At 11 o'clock, maroons will be fired and two minutes' silence will be observed. All vehicular traffic will be suspended. The details of the arrangements in the United Kingdom have been forwarded to all parts of the Empire and there will be general co-operation in the observance of the Armistice Day. The British Government have designated Field Marshal the Earl of Ypres to represent them at the ceremony of the burial of the Belgian Unknown Warrior in Brussels on Armistice Day. (B. O. W.)

EX-KAISER'S WEDDING,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Doorn.—An army of journalists, photographers and cinematographers have assembled here, where finishing touches are being put to the preparations for the ex-Kaiser's wedding to-morrow. The civil reremony will be conducted by Nomaster in accordance with the Dutch law in a room in the lodge which has been decorated with red tapestries, portraits of Hohenzollerns and pictures of famous battles. After that the party crosses the moat-bridge for the religious ceremony which will be conducted by a German pastor in the vestibule of a castle of which the chief adornment, apart from the specially built throne, is a magnificent Hohenzollern tapestry. The bridge, Princess Hermine, is staying at Amerongen and arrives to-day. She will sleep in a carved bed in the lodge chamber, hung with Gobelin tapestries. Her wedding dress is of mauve velvet and chiffion with the train adorned with rhinestones and pearlshaped steel sequins. She will carry a bouquet of mauve orchids and violets edged with white carnations. The ex-Kaiser will be attired in the Guards' uniform with helmet and plume.

Fifty guests will lunch with the bridal pair and will eat from a gold table service in a hall strewn with red roses. The guests include the ex-Crown Prince, Prince Henry and other Hohenzollerns and the inhabitants of Doorn. In spite of the ex-Kaiser's personal request the villagers refuse to ring the village bells owing to their disapproval of Sunday marriages. The honeymoon will be spent at the Castle from which the guests will depart in the afternoon.

Indignant German socialists are making much ado about the enormous price the Kaiser has paid for the wonderful dimond tiara he ordered in Berlin as a present to the bride and they are urging the prevention of its export.

ATTRIBUTED TO ALARMIST SPEECHES

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Little sympathy with Labour is expressed by the leading articles in to-day's newspapers, with reference to the results of the Municipal Elections. The Independent Liberal organs join with the Conservative journals in declaring that the debacle is the penalty of the alarmist speeches and manifestoes. All do not agree, however, that the results can be looked upon as foreshadowing the decision of the parliamentary voters, which frequently in the past, has conflicted with the municipal polling. Nevertheless, the rout of the Socialists may effect the relations between the Conservatives and the National Liberals, whose headquarters are most gratified at the results. The National Liberals emphasise the moral of the success of the combination of the moderate parties; and the question of Mr. Lloyd George's contemplated reprisals against the Conservatives was reconsidered by the ex-Premier and his colleagues last evening. A decision was postponed.

FEAST OF SELAMLIK.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Constantinople.—The Feast of Selamlik has been celebrated here as usual, the Sultan proceeding to the Yildiz Monque where he received congratulations of Ministers and the Notable persons.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior and the Navy, together with Sheikh-ul-Islam, later attended a meeting at the Palace, over which the Sultan presided. Ministers upholding the views of the Angora Government were excluded from the meeting. They threaten to resign if they are not informed of the course of the meeting on the day following, and they will leave other Ministers with the responsibility of any consequences which may result.

The decision of the Angora Government regarding the Sultanate has created consternation among the more Conservative Turks in Constantinople. It is considered a blow to the deep-rooted traditions of the nation and is believed to be liable to damage the prestige of the Khalifate in the eyes of the entire Muslim world.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND YUGO-SLAVIA.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Prague.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has announced that the recently concluded alliance with Yugo-Slavia is valid for five years, and provides for political and diplomatic unity and mutual agreement on the course of action when the interests of the parties are jeopardised by international events.

Lieutenant.—General Sir Walter Delamain was received by His Majesty the King to-day who invested him with the Commandership of the Order of the Bath.

INTERNTIONAL LABOUR.

GERMANS WITHDRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Geneva.—The final sitting of the International Labour Conference was disturbed by the Germans withdrawing, because one of their delegates was forbidden to speak on a motion previously discussed making German the official language of the Conference in addition to English and French. Thereafter Lord Burnham, in a felicitous closing speech, expressed congratulations to the Conference on M. Fontaine's re-election as chairman of the governing body.

ENGLISH BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MR. HARMSWORTH DECLINES SECRETARYSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Esmond Harmsworth says he has declined the offer of the Parliamentary Secretaryship to the Board of Education owing to the Government's inability to promise to withdraw from Mesopotamia and Palestine.

PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Prince of Wales is unable to fulfil his engagements to-day or to-morrow owing to his sprained ankle.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Prince of Wales, though unable to unveil the War Memorial to-morrow as arranged, will attend the ceremony.

PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is felt that Extremists at Angora carried the day, and the Turks are asking themselves where these ruthless innovations will end. The order for expulsion of all Christians is also causing serious misgivings as they not only comprise traders but also artisans, and practically all the skilled labour is supplied by the Greeks and the Armenians.

MISS McSWINEY ARRESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mary McSwiney—an ardent Republican—was arrested to-day in the course of a search in Ballsbridge (Dublin) by the Free State troops.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Paris.—H. M. the Shah will shortly return to Persia. He interviewed M. Millerand at the Elysee to-day.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY IN LONDON.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The procession, which is invariably held on Lord Mayor's Day in London, will this year partake of an Imperial character. Trophies of peace will replace those of war—troops taking part will be escorting cars showing the triumphs of Colonial development and achievements in commerce, industry and the field of sport.—(B. O. W.).

(Continued from column 6.)

tives of both the sections of Liberalism in support of the Independent Liberal candidates of Manchester. The local influential Liberals emphasised the desirability of the Liberal leaders standing shoulder to shoulder. Earl Grey, in the course of his speech, strongly appealed for Liberal unity throughout the country.

BATTLING POLITICAL FACTIONS.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The newspapers report to-night on the eve of the nomination day, that the decision has been taken by Mr. Lloyd George's political organisation to increase appreciably the number of the Coalition Liberal candidates. As already stated the Conservative candidates are opposing the Coalition Liberals in 35 constituencies. The hopes entertained by Mr. Lloyd George's headquarters that some of these candidates would be withdrawn have not been realised, and an announcement made this evening that contests with the Conservatives in other electoral divisions will be forced is regarded as Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the Conservative action. At present 170 Coalition Liberals are standing, but it is not stated by what number that figure will be increased.—(B. O. W.).

RAPPROACHMENT.

DELHI, Nov. 5.

Throughout all parts of the country, candidates were to-day being nominated for the General Election contest on November 15th. Up to last night, 1,395 candidates had been provisionally adopted by the various parties, the number being made up as follows:—Conservatives, 466. Labour, 414. Independent Liberals 325; National Liberals, 190. The last named are the adherents of Mr. Lloyd George. About 54 candidates are being returned unopposed to the House of Commons. Most of the unopposed candidates are Unionists. In one or two places, and notably in the Manchester constituencies, where the "Manchester Guardian" used its influence in this direction, there has been a reunion between the Independent and National Liberals. The leader of the Manchester Coalition Liberals has signed the nomination paper of the Independent Liberal candidate in the Exchange division and the two wings of the party combined to support Lord Grey, Independent Liberal at a big meeting last night. It is reported by the "Times" that two stipulations have been made by the National Liberals, first in that there shall be no abuse of Mr. Lloyd George on the Liberal platforms, and second that there shall be no attempt to ostracize him.—(B. O. W.)

GENERAL ELECTION.

ACUTE PARTY CONTESTS.

LLOYD GEORGE RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

There is still much secrecy with regard to the extent of Mr. Lloyd George's last moment intervention, but the present intentions, according to reliable indications, are to put up only 20 or 30 of the so-called reserves and even then the opposition will be directed principally against the "Die-hards".

LONDON, Nov. 4.

To-day is the nomination day to the new British Parliament. So far, 37 Conservatives, 7 National Liberals, 5 Liberals, 3 Labour, and one Nationalist have been returned unopposed. They include the following:—

Mr. Lloyd George; Earl Winterton, Conservative, for Horsham; Sir Clement Montague Barlow, Minister of Labour; Mr. J. H. Whitley, the Speaker; Mr. Douglas Hogg, K.C., Attorney-General; Major Hon. William Ormesby-Gore, Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

A surprise nomination is that of the Irish Nationalist, Mr. Devlin, Liverpool, against the Conservative, Mr. Leslie Scott.

Mr. Lloyd George's host of reserve candidates has not materialised, only one appearing out of the expected six for London, namely, for Hampstead.

Brigadier-General Speares, National Liberal, had an unexpected walk-over for the Loughborough division. His Labour opponent turned up ten minutes later.

Mr. Douglas Hogg's return for Marylebone was also a surprise. The Labour candidate withdrew owing to lack of funds two minutes before the nominations closed.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Amongst those returned to Parliament unopposed is Sir Percy Newson who will represent the Tamworth division of Warwick.

FIRST RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The first election to the new Parliament resulted to-day in the unopposed return of Sir Henry Craik and Sir George Berry—both Conservatives—and Mr. D. M. Cowan—National Liberal—for the three seats, representing the combined Scottish universities.

FORMATION OF CENTRE PARTY ADVOCATED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. Lloyd George held a demonstration in the London Opera House, to-day, at which Viscount Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain also spoke. Mr. Lloyd George made a strong plea for the creation of a Centre Party in the new Parliament. "You want a strong group of independent men, free from party ties and strong enough to insist upon the Government's steering a middle course, clear from the extremes of subversion and reaction," were the ex-Premier's words.

Mr. George counselled his supporters wherever there was a pact to abide thereby loyally and, in the constituencies where there was no pact, to support the candidate who was prepared to put the country before the party and resist alike fundamental changes and reaction.

CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

MR. LAW ON NEAR EAST PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Speaking at Leeds, to-day, Mr. Bonar Law denied that the new Government were hostile to Ireland. He declared that they wished success to the present rulers of Ireland, who would find that their word was their bond. Mr. Law dwelt upon the appealing difficulties of foreign policy. The success of Near East Conference, on which the peace of the Balkans and the prevention of indescribable horrors depended, was only possible if co-peration with France and Italy were the root of our policy.

Mr. Law expressed confidence that the Unionists would have a big majority. A capital levy would be madness in the present position of the country. He was unable to send invitations to the Imperial Economic Conference until after the elections. The Empire had always been our best customer. He hoped that the Conference would result not merely in greater co-operation but also in great trade.

It would be found, as regards unemployment, that there were schemes ready to be developed within the Empire, in which the Dominions would co-operate and not expect us to pay the whole price. Mr. Law said that he had been bombarded with requests to promise that we should clear out of Mesopotamia and Palestine. All he could say was that he would examine the matter very carefully; but we were obliged to consider not merely what would pay but to what extent we were bound by obligation. The Government would certainly try to give the League of Nations scope for a more effective action.

Discussing defence, Mr. Boner Law referred to the possibilities like the dangers from the air as surpassing the dangers from sea. He, therefore, refused to make definite promises. He stated that if we could not restore the industrial position of the country no amount of fighting force would save us from ruin.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Lord Peel will speak at Middlesborough on the 10th November.

DRIFTING TOWARDS REUNION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The outstanding feature of Earl Grey's meeting at Manchester yesterday was the presence on the platform of the representa-

(Continued in column 5.)

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No morning Sun lasts a whole day"

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AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh was elected a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand.
A poll having been demanded, those Shareholders who wish to vote in favour of Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh should kindly come and sign their proxies at the following address as early as possible.

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AT
OUR ROOMS
By order of
The Mortgagee-in-possession
and
On account and at the risk of The Cutch Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
TO-DAY.
MONDAY, THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1922,
AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
ALSO,
AUCTION SALE
OF
3 Cases Copper Foils and
5 Cases Imitation Gold Thread.
AT
OUR ROOMS.
on
TUESDAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1922.
at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

THE BOMBAY CMRONICLE.

Monday, November 6, 1922.

COUNSEL OF DESPAIR.

Say not the struggle naught availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars,
It may be, in you smoke conceal'd,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For, while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

The long-expected Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee has just been published. It is a document which, apart from its own merits, will make history. For, its main feature is the placing before the country of a proposal on which the decision of the latter, through its representive assembly, the Congress, will once for all determine the course and the success of India's struggle for Swaraj. The Committee was appointed under a resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its meetings held on the 6th 7th and 8th June last. The resolution embodied the terms of reference to the Committee which was called upon to report on the general situation in the country and place all available material before the All-India Congress Committee which might help it in "the further consideration of the question whether Civil Disobedience in some form or some other measure of a similar character should be adopted." The Committee has come to the conclusion that the country is not ready at present to undertake general mass civil disobedience or a general no-tax campaign in any province or district. The conclusion was inevitable in view of the overwhelming weight of evidence, only four out of 366 witnesses the Committee examined and 93 others who submitted written opinions supporting it. The Committee, however, considers that a situation may develop in a particular locality demanding an immediate resort to civil disobedience, by persons thoroughly prepared for it, of a particular law and order or some local or provincial tax, for example, the Chowkidari tax Bengal, and, feeling that no hard and fast rules can be laid down for such an emergency, it recommends that it must in all cases be left to the Provincial Committee to permit such civil disobedience after fully satisfying itself of the urgency of the case and the readiness of the people concerned to suffer all the consequences with perfect non-violence. While thus the Committee has expressed itself emphatically against general mass civil disobedience and permitted civil disobedience only of a limited character with stringent provisos, it has made it "perfectly clear that civil disobedience, as we conceive it, has nothing whatever to do with illegal orders and that it is the indisputable right of every citizen to break them at will."

Unwarranted.

Having, for very good reasons, found that mass or individual civil disobedience on a sufficiently large scale to force the issue between the people and the Government is out of the question for the present, three members of the Committee, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel have, for very wrong reasons, recommended entry into the Councils with the object of wrecking the "Reforms" and thus, as they believe, "putting an end to the present system"; because they consider their proposal to be "a practicable and desirable measure of a character similar to Civil Disobedience" and hold that the time has come to adopt it. And they make this proposal in spite of the realisation that the line of action they were asked to recommend "must not offend against the principle of Non-Cooperation accepted by the Congress, nor come into conflict with the programme laid down at the Special Session held in Calcutta and the regular Sessions held at Nagpur and Ahmedabad", and in spite of the knowledge that the All-India Congress Committee, being the executive body of the Congress, "has no power to go behind the resolutions passed at these sessions and entertain proposals inconsistent with them." Now the boycott of the Councils is an integral part of the Congress programme and the All-India Congress Committee is not entitled to entertain any proposal to rescind the boycott. Of course, we do not suggest that the All-India Congress Committee is prevented from recommending such a course to the Congress, as the Enquiry Committee asks it to do. What we wish to emphasise is that the Committee was not justified in giving undue importance to the question of entry into the Councils when the sole purpose for which it was appointed was to report on the propriety and expediency of Civil Disobedience. Civil Disobedience being the issue, public opinion naturally did not formulate itself with equal definiteness and emphasis on other questions such as that of removing the boycott of Councils and the fact that the proceedings of the Committee were, for good reasons, held *in camera* did not facilitate this process. The evidence on the question of Councils that the Committee collected could, therefore, hardly be said to reflect public opinion in as complete and emphatic a manner as would have been the case if this question rather than that of Civil Disobedience had been placed before the people as the main issue.

What the Situation Demands.

That, in spite of this, the evidence before the Committee was overwhelmingly against the entry into the Councils shows what little justification there is for the proposal to remove the boycott of Councils. "Throughout the country in our tour", the members in favour of the existing programme say, "it was clearly brought home to us that public opinion was strongly against any change in the Congress programme of boycott of Councils. Even in Poona, Nagpur and Akola, Maharashtra leaders who were in favour of entry into Councils admitted that the proposal would receive very little support in public meetings." As Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Rajagopalachariar and Dr. Ansari say, it is not proper to brush aside the opinion of the vast body of the Congress workers and of the country at large, for it involves at the very outset a diversion of the public attention and energy from the constructive programme to a campaign of converting the vast body of Congressmen to the new programme. Hakim Ajmal Khan and his co-signatories urge: "Whatever our feelings in the matter, we cannot run away from the grim realities of the situation the experience of last year and a half has brought to light. Facts must be faced. The tactics and policies of the Congress from time to time must necessarily be such as are best calculated to ensure success. Political tactics are never immutable." Granted. So far as we can see, and as we shall show later, the grim realities of the situation demand that we must adhere to the Congress programme as it stands and redouble our efforts to carry it out. Political tactics are not immutable. But principles are. And to enter into the Councils will not be a change of tactics but a violation of principle. The resolution of the Congress embodies a principle when it demands boycott of Councils because "Government consolidates its power through the Councils." As the Committee shows in Chapter IV of its Report, the last boycott of the elections was a striking success. It destroyed the prestige of the Councils. Now, to enter the Councils, even if it be to obstruct, would restore their prestige and consequently that of the Government, for it would be a confession that only *through* the Councils, whether by supporting or destroying them, and not through the Congress, that Swaraj can be won. Apart from the fact that the powers reserved by the Government under the Act and Rules are sufficient effectively to prevent any deadlocks and overcome obstruction, it is difficult to see how the course of action suggested will lead us nearer the goal of Swaraj. Granting the majority required is secured and the working of the "Reforms" is rendered impossible, will the end be worth the effort when already the hollowness of the Reforms has been sufficiently exposed even by those who desire to work them to success? Cannot the stupendous fraud of the Councils being representative institutions be exposed in a more thorough manner by a more effective boycott than the last one?

The Only Effective Response.

The supporters of the change have failed to give due importance to its likely reaction on the people and the Non-co-operation movement. The strength of the movement depends entirely on the belief of the people in its efficiency. The mass of the people will hardly care to distinguish between entering the Councils to work the reforms, to offer responsive co-operation and to create a deadlock. Once you decide upon entering the Councils, whatever the purpose of such entry, the popular mind will not fail to be impressed by the implied assertion that the Non-cooperation movement as being conducted and carried out hitherto has failed. Such disillusionment, whether justified by facts or not, will be an irreparable blow to the movement. Putting aside the probability that notwithstanding a clear mandate from the Congress to wreck the Reforms, the schemes of obstruction and deadlocks may degenerate into ordinary co-operation, Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Rajagopalachari and Dr. Ansari are fully justified in giving expression to the apprehension that if the proposals are accepted the Congress will become of secondary importance and the electioneering organisations which will be brought into existence will assume undue importance and that this transfer of prestige will be fatal to the national cause. The argument that the Non-co-operators must enter the Councils merely to oust the Cooperators because the latter have supported the Government in the campaign of repression ignores the vital fact that repression is a response to the increasing strength of the Non-cooperation movement and that it must increase in intensity with the growth of the movement, whether the Cooperators are in the Councils or not. Lawless repression is the inevitable reaction of an alien bureaucracy to the pressure of the nation-wide movement to transfer power to the people and the only effective way of combating it is by the superior strength of suffering. To advocate entry into Council as a reply to repression and terrorism is grievously to minimise the incalculable gain to the national cause by the suffering and sacrifice of the great leader of the movement and hundreds of the country's patriotic sons and daughters and to betray an unwarranted disbelief in the capacity of the people to endure more suffering.

Change Not Needed.

This leads us to the all-important question whether a change in the programme is at all necessary. The supporters of the change have not demonstrated this need. Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb says that he recommends entry into the Councils because he cannot shut his eyes to "the obvious fact that with the exception of a few provinces, we are not only not making any progress" in the working of the constructive programme, "but are actually going backwards." This view is hardly consistent with the testimony given in the Report to the phenomenal success of the movement. This is what the Report says:—

"Witnesses from all parts of the country speaking from direct local knowledge have testified to the outstanding features of the crisis through which the country is passing. These are: (1) the general awakening of the masses to their political rights and privileges; (2) the total loss of faith in the present system of Government; (3) the belief that it is only through its own efforts that India can hope to to be free; (4) the faith in the Congress as the only organisation which can properly direct national effort to gain freedom, and (5) the utter failure of repression to cow down the people. Our own personal observation in the course of our tour round the whole country fully corroborates the evidence on these points. We have found the general population permeated with the indomitable spirit of a great national awakening unprecedented in the history of human race for its wide sweep and rapid growth. The great bulk of the people showed complete lack of confidence in the Government and were found to be firm believers in Non-Cooperation and all its stands for. Repression, where it had done its worse, had no doubt left behind it a trail of sorrow and suffering but failed to crush the spirit of the people."

Does this testimony justify the counsel of despair in favour of entry into the Councils? Does it not rather show that the heart of the people is sound, that there is no lack on their part of enthusiasm or willingness to sacrifice, that they are already recovering from the effects of the general repression and the arrest and incarceration of their beloved and saintly leader and that if there has been any slackening of the efforts, the blame must largely attach to the leaders and not to the people and that, as Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Rajagopalachari and Dr. Ansari say, "the requirements of the situation are that the leaders should earnestly and vigorously take up the working of the constructive programme even as Mahatmaji would have done if he had been with us, without diverting public attention and energy of Congress workers by new proposals or reviving discarded schemes?" The advocates of entry into the Councils seek to impress the world with the fact that "England is keeping us down and saving her face before the civilised world under cover of these sham Councils and the mendacious propaganda about their representative character." They forget that if the civilised world has been impressed by the Non-Cooperation movement, it is mainly because of the boycott of Councils. The Western mind understands, and knows how to deal with, constitutional obstructions or deadlocks. But it is baffled by the manifestation of the spiritual strength of a people. They also forget that the strength of the Indian people lies in themselves and that their success depends on the extent to which they bring their spiritual strength to bear on the struggle. The words of the Mahatma are as true to-day as they were when he uttered them at the Calcutta Congress, that if the best mind of the country refuses to associate with the Government, even as the obstructionist, the Government's eyes will be opened, the only condition being that "those who refrain will not go to sleep, but move from one end of the country to the other and bring every grievance to the notice, not of the Government, but of the public". It is most unfortunate that the Committee by its divided opinion has not given a clear lead to the country. The issue is now before the country. As we have shown, the need for a radical change in the programme has not been demonstrated and the change suggested is one, which instead of helping the growth of the movement, will give it a serious setback. But the change having been suggested by leaders of the movement such as Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Patel, the question cannot be shelved but must be faced. The All-India Congress Committee, which is to consider the Report, will soon be replaced by another. Is it not advisable that the question should be considered by the new Committee that will form the Subjects Committee of the Congress and will have a determining voice in the settlement of the issue? Whichever the Congress Committee that considers the Report, the final battle, as the Report itself says, must necessarily be fought in the open Congress. The Congress will speak the mind of the nation and whatever its mandate—and we have no doubt, in view of the prevailing mood and the determination of the people to be masters of their own destiny, what this mandate will be—must faithfully and vigorously be carried out by all Non-Cooperators. For the Congress is the only organisation which can properly direct national effort to gain freedom. And it can direct the effort with success only if the nation is one and united in action as well as in aim.

Notes of the Day

Depopulation in Bengal.

Dr. Bentley, the well-known Public Health Officer of Bengal, is reported, according to a recent Associated Press message, to have issued a grave warning about the gradual depopulation which, commencing in Western Bengal, has now extended to Eastern Bengal. A morning contemporary has with more warmth than knowledge attempted to deduce a lesson from this warning for the citizens of Bombay, forgetting that Dr. Bentley's remarks have no application to conditions in a modern city and to measures like the filling in or closing up of wells and tanks. On the contrary, in rural Bengal it is the silting up and drying up of tanks and the choking up of waterways that have been responsible for the growth of malaria, the shrinkage in tillage, the reduction in agricultural wealth and, consequently, the depopulation of increasing portions of what was, till a century ago, the fairest and most fertile province in Bharatavarsha. This view is corroborated by the picture of rural Bengal presented by Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., Collector of Bankura, in a paper read by him the other day under the auspices of the Bengal Co-operative Organization Society. The subject matter of the discourse—sensational in itself—was "A Bengal District's Choice Between Life And Death, the Story and its Lesson." The district of Bankura, whose name is now almost synonymous with chronic disease, chronic poverty and periodic famines, is, by its natural configuration and physical characteristics, fit to be the sanitarium of Bengal. The country, for the most part, is elevated, undulating and easily drained, and there is no possibility of water-logging, no natural marshes, no rivers choked and silted up owing to tidal action. And, still, during the last half a century, the district has been visited by no less then eight severe famines. Although owing to the reserve strength of the people, population went on growing till the beginning of the last decade, since 1911 this strength has been exhausted, and during the last decade the famines have wrought such havoc and the ravages of malaria on a hunger-ridden peasantry have been so distressing that the poplation of the district has decreased by a lakh and nineteen thousand.

The Lesson.

According to Mr. Dutt himself, until the middle of the last century, despite recurring famines, the life of the district was normal, its waterways were in working order, tanks were utilised to catch the surplus water, and the population led healthy well-regulated lives in their villages, self-reliant and economically as independent as a peasantry can be. Whence then this retrogression to ill-health and starvation, shrinkage of tillage and depopulation, silting up of rivers and drying up of tanks, the growth of insanitary habits and the incursion of disease and death? Mr. Dutt, true to the traditions of his service, blames the people for their inertia, their ignorance, and their indifference. He fails, however, to trace the fundamental causes of this indifference, this ignorance and this inertia. It is the growth of a centralized bureaucracy, alien in its sympathy and tradions,—which while failing to act itself and protect the people—has destroyed the spirit of self-help, initiative, and enterprise among the rural population, and has led to the growth of those evils for which Mr. Dutt blames the luckless peasantry of Bengal. If Dr. Bentley's warning conveys a lesson, it should be not to the citizens of Bombay but to the Government of this country. For the history of Bengal is being repeated in several parts of the Konkan and the Deccan and will be repeated in other parts of the country as well until a national and responsible Government replaces the present system of administration, a typical achievement of which has been the creation of "Bankura."

Prejudice Against "Black Labour."

The farmers in Australia according to reports published in the South African papers, have approached the Australian Government with a request that the preference accorded in the Australian tariff should be withdrawn in the case of South African maize on the ground that it is produced by black labour. Commenting on this suggestion, "Indian Opinion" points out:—

"The Australian farmers and those who think as they do should go still further. Sugar is produced by black labour. It should also be boycotted. Sugar magnates who have obtained all their wealth through black labour should renounce that wealth. A match should be set to the colony which has become a garden colony through black labour. All connection with the black man should be entirely severed. His assistance should not be asked for at any time or under any circumstances—because he is black. Indeed this would be an ideal way to self-preservation. But is it ever possible? We wonder!"

Land Revenue in Bombay.

The report of the Land Revenue Administration in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for 1920-21, shows that against a gross fixed revenue demand of Rs. 4,21,92,017, in the Presidency proper the remaining demand after deduction amounted to only Rs. 2,93,74,825. Taken along with other items included in the land revenue the total consolidated demand for 1920-21 was Rs. 3,68,89,683. But owing to the extremely poor season of 1920-21, Rs. 20,58,051 had to be remitted or written off; while as much as Rs. 1,47,29,657 was suspended. Taking into account the arrears of previous years the sum collected aggregated Rs. 2,44,27,728 against Rs. 4,65,79,669 in the previous year. In Sind the total revenue for collection was Rs. 91.65 lakhs against 111.21 lakhs in the previous year. The disproportion between the amount remitted altogether, and the amount suspended, subject to subsequent collection in a later favourable year, points to a flaw in the general land revenue policy, which will not be remedied so long as the main principles of that policy remain untouched. The same condition is indicated by the sharp increase in the Takavi advances which in the Northern Division aggregated Rs. 14.59 lakhs against 1.53 in the previous year and in the Central Division Rs. 51.90 lakhs against Rs. 6.21 lakhs respectively. The Bombay cultivator is too poor to face even a single adverse season; his holding too uneconomic to enable him to prosper by such palliatives as the Takavi advances and suspensions of revenue demands with a view to re-collection in a more favourable year. Agrarian reform in this country will never be complete without reconsidering and recasting the principles of land revenue assessment in the Ryotwari provinces.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS: TO WRECK REFORMS.

OPINION EQUALLY DIVIDED.

The following is a summary of the recommendations of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee. The Committee is unanimously of opinion that the country is not prepared at present to embark upon general Mass Civil Disobedience, but they favour resort to Mass Civil Disobedience of a limited character in any province if sanctioned by the local Provincial Congress Committee.

On the question of entry into the Council opinion is equally divided, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel favouring it and Messrs. Rajagopalachariar and Kasturiranga Iyengar and Dr. Ansari opposing as being incompatible with the Non-Cooperation movement. The members in favour of entry into Council, however, recommend it with a definite purpose of creating a deadlock and wrecking the "Reforms."

I. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(a) The country is not prepared at present to embark upon general Mass Civil Disobedience but in view of the fact that a situation may arise in any part of the country demanding an immediate resort to Mass Civil Disobedience of a limited character, e.g., the breaking of a particular law or the non-payment of a particular tax for which the people are ready, we recommend that provincial Committees be authorised to sanction such limited Mass Civil Disobedience on their own responsibility if the conditions laid down by the All-India Congress Committee in that behalf are fulfilled.

(Unanimous.)

(b) We recommend the restoration of the resolution No. 2 passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi on the 4th-5th November—which gives Provincial Committees all the powers necessary to determine upon a resort to Civil Disobedience of any kind whatever, by cancelling Resolution 1, clause 1, passed on the 24th-25th February to the extent it conflicts with that resolution: provided that general Mass Civil Disobedience is not permissible.

(Unanimous.)

ENTRY INTO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(A) The Congress and the Khilafat at their Gaya Sessions should declare that in view of the fact that the working of the Legislative Councils during their first term has, besides proving a great obstacle to the redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs and the speedy attainment of Swarajya, caused great misery and hardship to the people, it is desirable that the following steps should be taken in strict accordance with the principles of non-violent non-cooperation to avoid the recurrence of the evil:—

1. Non-Cooperators should contest the election on the issue of the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and immediate Swarajya, and make every endeavour to be returned in a majority.

2. If the Non-Cooperators are returned in a majority large enough to prevent a quorum they should after taking their seats leave the Council Chamber in a body and take no part in the proceedings for the rest of the term. They should attend the Council occasionally only for the purpose of preventing vacancies.

3. If Non-Cooperators are returned in a majority which is not large enough to prevent a quorum they should oppose every measure of the Government including the budget and only move resolutions for the redress of the aforesaid wrongs and the immediate attainment of Swarajya.

4. If the Non-Cooperators are returned in a minority they should act as pointed out in No. 2, and thus materially reduce the strength of the Council.

As the new Councils will not assemble till January, 1924, we further propose that the Congress Session of 1923 be held during the first instead of the last week of December and the matter be again brought up for the issue of a final mandate by the Congress in view of the election.

Recommended by

Hakim Ajmal Khan,
Pandit Motilal Nehru,
Syt. V. J. Patel.

(B) There should be no change of the Congress programme in respect of the boycott of Councils.

Recommended by

Dr. M. A. Ansari,
Syt. C. Rajagopalachari,
Syt. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar.

We recommend that in order to clear the position it should be declared that it is desirable for Non-Cooperators to seek election to Municipalities and District or Local Boards with a view to facilitate the working of the constructive programme, but that no hard and fast rules be at present laid down to regulate or restrict the activities of Non-Cooperating members beyond advising them to act in harmony with local or provincial Congress organisations.

(Unanimous.)

BOYCOTT OF GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

We recommend a strict adherence to the Bardoli resolution in regard to these by suspending for the present active propaganda calling upon boys to come out of schools and colleges. As required by that resolution reliance should be placed upon the superiority of National schools for drawing scholars from Government institutions and not upon picketting or other aggressive propaganda.

(Unanimous.)

BOYCOTT OF LAW COURTS BY LITIGANTS AND LAWYERS.

Effort should be concentrated on the establishment of panchayats and cultivation of a strong public opinion in their favour. We further recommend that all existing disqualifications imposed on practising lawyers should be removed.

(Unanimous.)

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

Resolution No. 8 passed by the Nagpur Congress should be carried out without further delay.

(Unanimous.)

RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE.

(A) We recommend that individuals should be given full freedom to exercise the right within the limits defined by law except when carrying on Congress work or on occasions directly arising therefrom subject always to the condition that it is not likely to lead to a general outburst of violence.

Using force in private defence in gross cases, such as insults to religion, outrages on modesty of women or indecent assaults on boys and men, is not prohibited under any circumstances.

(All members except Syt. V. J. Patel.)

(B) Full freedom to exercise the right within the limits defined by law should be reserved to Non-Cooperators subject only to the condition that it is not likely to lead to a general outburst of violence, and to no further conditions.

(Syt. V. J. Patel.)

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

(A) We accept the principle and recommend that the whole question be referred to a committee of experts for a full report to be submitted before the next Congress meets.

(All members except Syt. Rajagopalachari.)

(B) There is no objection to the collection and examination of facts by experts, but the acceptance of the principle by the All-India Congress Committee would mislead the nation and injure the movement.

(Syt. C. Rajagopalachari.)

ENTRY INTO LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The following are the views of Srijuts Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, M. A. Ansari and Rajagopalachariar against entry into Councils.

COMMITTEE EQUALLY DIVIDED.

Three of our esteemed colleagues have recommended the removal of the boycott of Councils from the non-co-operation programme. We regret we cannot agree to this conclusion. After the committee's tour was concluded, at its sitting at Patna on the 16th August, there was a full consultation among the members and resolutions were recorded on the various points at issue, and on this question of entry into Councils all the members except one recorded their opinion against any change in the existing programme. But on the 7th October, when the committee met at Delhi to pass their report to the All-India Congress committee, it transpired that two of the members had reconsidered their position, and that the committee was equally divided over this question. Hence it has become necessary for us to record our views sepearately. We have not had the advantage of perusing the portion of the report recording the opinion of our esteemed colleagues, which is in the course of preparation, though they have explained their main reasons and conclusions orally to us.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS A RETROGRESSION.

The proposal of entry into the Councils, in whatever form, involves a distinct violation of the principle of Non-Co-operation and a clear departure from the policy of the Congress which was inaugurated in the Calcutta Special Session and was re-affirmed at Nagpur and Ahmedabad. The striking success which attended the carrying out of this part of the Non-Co-operation programme throughout the country has already been described in Chapter IV. It is in our opinion a very unwise policy to abandon this item of the Non-Co-operation programme instead of devising suitable measures to bring about even more striking results in the ensuing elections. The Legislative Councils are the institutions on which the Government chiefly relies for its strength and prestige. To enter the Councils now would be a retrogression in the policy of the Congress, and would enable Government to regain its lost prestige.

"Not the least encouraging sign of the present situation," said Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, in his address to his Legislative Council on the 21st September last, "is the fact that in several parts of the country some of those political groups who were once adherents of the non-co-operation programme and of the boycott of the machinery of responsible Government are now, if rumour speaks truly, coming round to a view favourably to the Councils and have decided in future to prosecute their political aims through the constitutional machinery expressly set up for that purpose. This is a distinct step in advance and is itself a valuable testimony to the ever increasing prestige of the Reformed Councils."

On the other hand, the effect of the proposal on the people is well brought out in the evidence of Mr. Santanam (Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Punjab):—

Hakimji—Q.—Does your Committee think it useful to go into the Councils.

A.—We have not discussed the question in the Committee. I think the very discussing of the question will be harmful to our country and to non-co-operation.

Q.—What is the harm?

A.—The people will begin to think that our movement has failed. And this will be a blot on our movement. If we discuss going into the Councils, then there is no need of non-co-operation.

Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, U. P. is of the same opinion:

Hakimji—Q.—Do you think going into the Councils will have a very bad effect on the public mind?

A.—Certainly.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammayya's (Andhra) opinion is seen below:—

A.—I am convinced that the Government will not be brought to its knees through the Councils. Deadlock will fail. We know what weapons Government have.

Panditji—Q.—You say that even if the Congress were to pass a resolution permitting entry into Councils, public opinion would not support it?

A.—They would simply view it as a fall of the Congress and failure of Non-co-operation.

Q.—Even if Mahatma Gandhi himself were to put it before them?

A.—They would still consider that non-co-operation has failed.

COUNTRY GENERALLY AGAINST ENTRY.

Throughout the country in our tour it was clearly brought home to us that public opinion was strongly against any change in the Congress programme of boycott of Councils. Even in Poona, Nagpur and Akola, Maharashtra leaders who were in favour of entry into Councils admitted that their proposal would receive very little support in public meetings. In the evidence which has been adduced before this Committee the witnesses who gave evidence on the subject are classified in the following manner:—

	Number of witnesses.
Against entry into Councils	302
Against entry into Councils but for contesting elections	1
For entry into Councils only if Fatwa is revoked	3
For entry into Councils if civil disobedience is abandoned or not launched for the present	5
For removal of ban and making entry optional	7
For entry into Councils with Congress mandate	23
For entry into Councils with majority only	18
For entry into Councils even in a minority	11
For entry into Councils for total obstruction	15
For entry into Councils for responsive co-operation	36
For entry into Councils for utilizing Councils as they are	36
For entry into Councils and running elections by Congress	4
For entry into Councils and running elections by individual efforts ...	1
For entry into Councils for responsive non-co-operation	3

It will be seen that witnesses who are against entry into the Councils form an overwhelming majority. Taken by provinces, in seventeen the majority of witnesses are overwhelmingly against entry into councils, while only in two, the opposite view is supported by a small majority. There is no doubt that the country generally is against entry into the Councils.

NEGLIGIBLE NUMBER FOR TOTAL OBSTRUCTION.

With reference to the objection that entry into Councils will be violation of the policy and principle of non-co-operation, our colleagues maintain that their proposal is not open to that charge, as they would go into the Councils with the sole object of wrecking the reforms, strictly ruling out all minor benefits. Their proposal is to recommend to the All-India Congress Committee that "the time has come to carry the fight into the councils on lines of strict Non-co-operation, viz; for the purpose of wrecking the reforms. This they propose to achieve by total obstruction." This very proposal was fully discussed at the Special Session of the Congress held at Calcutta in September, 1920 and was rejected. Of the witnesses examined by us, who favour entry into councils, only 15 are for total obstruction, the rest would utilise the Councils in some way or other. It is needless to emphasise the fact that the proposal of our colleagues stands shorn of support from all but an extremely negligible number of Congressmen in the country, and is very different from the position taken up by the leaders like Messrs. Kelkar, Aney and others who have been agitating for the removal of the boycott of councils for sometime past. Dr. Moonje (Nagpur) stated that he is not for a policy of total obstruction at once but would have mandates from Congress from time to time. He would vote with the Government for beneficial measures:—

Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar. Q.—You said you have no objection to Ministers being appointed from among the non-co-operation party in the Councils.

Dr. Moonje. A.—Not only have I no objection, but I would wish that they should be selected from our party.

Q.—But the Minister is expected to co-operate with the Executive Government in many respects.

A.—He may co-operate so long as he obeys the Congress mandate. There is no harm in that.

Mr. Abhyankar (Nagpur) also would not obstruct all measures of Government but only the harmful ones.

Mr. Kelkar (Poona) leaves the same impression in his answers.

Panditji. Q.—Do you wish to go into the Councils to co-operate or non-co-operate?

Mr. Kelkar. A.—To non-co-operate in the sense of resisting whenever possible. If it is a beneficial measure I would not oppose it.

EVIDENCE OF PRO-COUNCIL WITNESSES.

The evidence of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar (Madras), Mr Ram Das (Andhra) and Mr. Satyamurti (Madras) is also of the same character.

Panditji. Q.—But the whole question and the principal reason for not going into the Councils is that you will, by entering the Councils, be frittering away your energies on side issues and little things, and lose sight of the real objective.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. A.—My own feeling is that by doing these little things in the Councils, we will be very much assisted in the Congress work than otherwise.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. Q.—I am asking you what you will recommend me to do if I stand for a seat in the Council. Am I to move proposals in connection with subjects such as education and land revenue

A.—In so far as they are intended to carry out the Congress programme and for the removal of injustice.

Q.—If good measures are brought by Government and are opposed on account of party or vested interests, shall we strengthen the hands of Government?

A.—We ought to support the Government in preventing the evil.

Q.—We should not take up an attitude of total obstruction?

A.—No.

Mr. V. Ram Das's (Andhra) opinion is that,

"People should not go into the Councils for the purpose of creating a deadlock. My view is that Congressmen who enter into the Councils should not defeat the reform scheme but should work it. . . . I will help the Government if they want to pass any good measure. I will oppose, if they are going to pass any bad measure."

Mr. Satyamurti's opinion.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar. Q.—I believe you are out for total obstruction?

Mr. Satyamurti. A.—I shall be for anything which leads us to Swarajya. I do not decide.

Q.—I wish to know whether anything more can be done by way of pledges or mandates?

A.—I think they degrade humanity. It really promotes hypocricy. I am not in favour of Congress mandates or pledges from the Council candidates.

Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar. Q.—You will take up whatever measure you consider necessary in order to attain Swarajya, irrespective of the principles of non-co-operation?

A.—Yes.

In contrast with these statements, our colleagues hold that "they would on no account whatever modify the totality of the obstruction by any compromise in the shape of responsive co-operation or responsive non co-operation."

CHANCES OF MAJORITY REMOTE.

Notwithstanding the preponderating opinion of the Congressmen to the contrary our colleagues hold that a lead must be given to the country in the direction of the entry into Councils. We cannot agree with them that it is proper thus to brush aside the opinion of the vast body of Congress workers and of the country at large. It involves at the very outset a diversion of the public attention and energy from the constructive programme to a campaign of converting the vast body of Congressmen to the new programme. The strong and overwhelming testimony of Congressmen is also important to show that if the proposal recommended by our colleagues is adopted, the chances are remote for obtaining such a majority at the elections as is one of the essential conditions of the success of the scheme. The constitution of seats in the Legislative Council with its class, communal and special interests renders it absolutely impossible to secure a majority sufficient to create deadlocks in the manner contemplated. Moreover even if the non-co-operators succeed in getting into the Councils in large numbers it is highly impracticable to be obtaining Congress mandates with reference to their action in the Councils and to secure effective discipline. We should not forget the words of Lala Lajpat Rai in his speech at the special Session of the Congress at Calcutta:—

"There is a great deal of force in what Mahatma Gandhi said that in all these Councils there was an insidious poison which might demoralise our men who go to these Councils. There is a great deal of absolute truth in this. I know from actual experience that many of my noble friends, whose patriotism I do not dispute, whose high motives I have no reason to question, have had their patriotism and their nationalism poisoned by going to these Councils."

The following extracts from the evidence will illustrate the difficulties referred to above:—

PANDIT HARKARAN NATH MISRA. (U. P.)

Panditji.—Q.—On principle you are against going into the Councils From the practical point of view, principle apart, do you think that the only condition upon which non-co-operators may enter the Councils are most difficult if not impossible to be performed?

A.—Yes. This is it.

EMINENT LEADERS DISQUALIFIED.

A large number of non-co-operators including the most eminent leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Lala Lajpat Rai, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. Yasuk Hasan, Maulana Abdul Majeed Sharar, Pandit Santanam, Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerji, Mr. Shyam Sundar Chakravarty, Mr. George Joseph, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Krishna Prasad Sen Gupta, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Mr. Shankerlal Banker and many others of our best men—are disqualified under the rules by reason of sentences passed on them. We are of opinion that so long as the rule is maintained it will be inconsistent with self-respect and dignity for non-co-operators to think of entering into the Councils. Public opinion in this respect is well reflected in the following extract from the evidence of Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

Panditji. —Q.—We have been fighting for the sake of self-respect. Having regard to the fact that there is disqualification attached to some of the workers because they have been convicted by British Courts and sentenced to periods of imprisonment for over six monhs, is it consistent with self-respect to go into such Councils and send only such people as are not so disqualified and to submit to the disqualification by sending those who are not disqualified? ?

Babu Rajendra Prasad.—A.—It would be cowardice to go, and I use the word for want of a stronger term.

OATH AND N. C. O. PRINCIPLES VIOLATED.

In our opinion entry into the Councils for the avowed purpose of obstructing all measures whether good or bad and of wrecking the reforms is obnoxious to the principle and the spirit of the movement as conveived by its great leader. When the proposal was discussed in 1920 Mahatma Gandhi deprecated it on the ground that it was not a good and honest policy to get entrance into an institution in order to wreck it. Further, every member is required to take the oath of allegiance which includes a solemn promise "faithfully to discharge the duty upon which he is about to enter." No conscientious person can stand for election with the avowed object of wrecking the institution and take such

(Continued on next page.)

SUPREMACY OF NATIONAL WILL.

RESTORING THE CONSTITUTIONAL REGIME.

FOREIGN POWERS' STAMPEDE AGAINST TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The latest revolutionary change decreed by the Angora National Assembly is regarded here as a striking comment on the pro-Kemalist agitation in India and elsewhere, which has been ostensibly based on a desire to restore full sovereignty to the Sultan as Caliph, whereas the law just passed apparently amounts not only to the dethronement of Mahomed VI but to the deprivation of his successor, who has not yet been appointed, of all except religious powers as the Caliph, and to the perpetual retention of the Government in the hands of the National Assembly.

There are indications that some of the more Conservative elements in the National Assembly offered strong opposition to this new arrangement in the course of a stormy debate.

The views of Mustapha Kemal and other powerful leaders, however, evidently carried the day. The news accentuates the increasing interest, which is being focussed on Near Eastern affairs and the Conference at Lausanne.

The Constantinople and Angora Governments have not yet come to an agreement over the question of the former's being represented at Lausanne, to which the Angora Government offers vigorous objection. The Allies are inclined to leave the Turks to settle the point between themselves.

FOREIGN POWERS STAMPEDING.

Meanwhile, there has been a striking change in the attitude of France, which is urging Britain to join in making strong representations to the Angora Government with relation to the alleged surreptitious enrolment of a large force in East Thrace, presumably on the pretext that it is to be used for policing purposes, in violation of the Mudania Convention the terms of which the Allies are determined to see Observed.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO COALESCE?

The British High Commissioner has, as already cabled, been instructed to investigate the matter. The French also are uneasy with regard to the repercussion on the French interests of the general anti-foreign policy, which the Kemalists are pursuing and the far-reaching demands which the Kemalists are credited to intend to present before the Conference at Lausanne. It is hoped that at Lausanne, the British and the French will be able to take a common line of action as a result of the negotiations which are now proceeding in London, and in Paris.

The Turkish National Assembly further decided that the new Caliph should be elected after selection by the ecclesiastical commission of the Assembly. This abolishes the law of succession of the senior male member of the Imperial Family.

An important council of ministers and dignataries is meeting at the Palace in Constantinople this morning, the Sultan presiding, to consider the situation which arises from the decision of the National Assembly.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S COMMITMENTS REPUDIATED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Contantinople.—The Angora Government announces that it considers null and void all the treaties and conventions concluded since the 16th March 1920 by the Constantinople administration.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Constantinople. Nov. 4—The Cabinet ha resigned.

GOVERNORSHIP OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Acting on the instructions from Angora Rafet Pasha and the Governors of Thrace have assumed the governorship of Constantinople thus marking the first step in the Kemalist assumption of authority in the capital.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE TO ABSTAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Constantinople. The Grand Vizier has informed the High Commissioners that the Constantinople Government has decided not to send any delegation to Lausanne.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

VENUE AND DATE PROPOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Paris.—Despite the rumours of further delays in the Near East peace conference the Anglo-French Governments have drawn up a note for transmission to Angora fixing Lausanne as the venue of the conference and adhering to the opening date being on November 13th.

THE PORTE NOT TO GO TO LAUSANNE

LONDON, Nov. 4.

While the correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" at Constantinople states that the Porte has decided not to send delegates to the Lausanne Conference, a "Daily Telegraph" message from Constantinople declares that the decision has not yet been taken. Great anxiety prevails regarding the Porte's future actions. Continuous meetings of the Crown Council were held under the presidency of the Sultan yesterday, when Angora's decision was discussed. Speculation is rife as to whether the present Sultan will eventually be elected to the Khalifate or whether the National Assembly's action implies that he is unsuitable for the office. The "Chicago Tribune" states that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, addressing the Assembly, recommended the retention of the former Khalif until the establishment of peace afforded an opportunity of consulting the rest of the Moslem world. The "Morning Post", on the contrary, publishes a telegram from Angora, declaring that the Assembly resolved to arraign the Sultan and the personnel of the Constantinople Government on a charge of high treason.

SULTAN DEPOSED

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Sultan of Turkey has been deposed by the Angora National Assembly. That Assembly, on November 1st, is reported to have passed a new law to the effect that no form of Government will be recognised other than that of the National Assembly, and that the people will no longer recognise personal authority such as that of Constantinople. The law adds that the Caliphate shall remain with the house of Ottoman but that the National Assembly will select a Prince of suitable character, attainments and morals.

Commenting on the Sultan's deposition, the "Westminister Gazette" says: "No one will question the right of the Turks to select the head of their own State and to confer upon him whatever powers they may choose if they are within their gift. But it is difficult to see what is left of the halo of sacrosanctity which was supposed to attach to the Caliph, now that he has been deposed and the Turks do not appear to be over anxious to appoint a successor. The reputed anti-Moslem policy of the Western Powers was never anything but a fiction, and it is difficult to imagine that it will not receive the short shrift, now that the Sultan has fallen not to Britain but to victorious Angora."—(B. O. W.)

EASTERN THRACE.

BEGINNING OF TURKISH ADMINISTRATION.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

In accordance with the arrangements based on the Mudania convention, the administration of the Chorlu District in Eastern Thrace was duly handed over to the Turkish authorities on Tuesday. This is the first section of the country to be made over to the Turkish Civil Government. The newspapers report that Chakir Bey, Wali of Adrianople celebrated the occasion with a proclamation wherein he declared that if the gendarmerie with him were insufficient, villagers having the requisite qualities would be recruited to assist them. The newspapers point out that such action would be a complete violation of the Mudania convention, which stipulates that the maximum number of the gendarmerie to be permitted in Eastern Thrace should be 8000. The Allies have no intention of permitting the Turks to depart from the military clauses of the Mudania convention. The French Government, in communications to their Allies, have recently expressed their views emphatically in regard to the reported intentions of the Turks to recruit the army in Eastern Thrace and the Allies are completely agreed in refusal to permit this recruiting, either openly or under the guise of supplementary gendarmerie.—(B. O. W.)

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS

PEREMPTORILY RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Rome.—Replying to Sgr. Mussolini, Sgr. Sforza says that his decision to resign was solely due to the anxiety to remove difficulties from the path of the new Government and it was irrevocable. He declares, however, that he is ready to remain in Paris, pending the arrival of his successor and to represent Italy at the Lausanne Conference.

Sgr. Mussolini has requested Sgr. Sforza to come to Rome immediately.

Paris.—Sgr. Sforza is leaving for Rome this evening.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

the oath, and except by casuistry or mental reservation can feel justified in adopting such a course. Indiscriminate obstruction will be a manifest violation of oath and it should be repellant to every sincere believer in the basic principles of the non-co-operation movement, which has hitherto been conducted on a high moral plane.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS FUTILE.

It is needless to state that the powers reserved by the Government under the Act and Rules are sufficient effectively to prevent any deadlocks that may be attempted and to overcome all kinds of obstruction. They can also make further rules to meet such contingencies and to prevent the entry of non-co-operators with the declared object, not of constitutional opposition but of wrecking the very institution. The Government would have no compunction to exercise its powers in all these respects. It has been expressly declared at the time of the passing of the Act that the exercise of such powers should not be deemed abnormal. It is contended that to force the Government to exercise such powers and to reduce the administration to naked Civil Service rule would expose the real character of the Government and further the ends of non-co-operation. We may, however, point out that the Government can well maintain that they have no other course open to them to meet the extraordinary situation created by us. We should not be understood to say that it is wrong or immoral to wreck the reform scheme or the institution created thereunder. One of the objects of the non-co-operation movement is to attain this very end; but it should be achieved from outside and by our own efforts and not by the tortuous method proposed. The scheme appears to us futile and if unworthy expedient to be adopted by our great National Assembly for the attainment of Swaraj.

FAILURE OF DIARCHY ALREADY PROVED.

Where is the need for the non-co-operators to exert their energies to enter the Councils, in order to wreck the Reforms when they already stand exploded? It has been abundantly shown during the last two years that the diarchical system is a complete failure and that the bureaucracy is still all-powerful. Men of all shades of political thought are now agreed upon this view. There cannot to be clearer admission than that of Sir Valentine Chirol's recent statement in the "Times," that the reforms "have been largely nullified by the dishonest evasions to which recourse was had after the repression of the Punjab Troubles of 1919."

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

The constructive programme of the Congress has received insufficient attention and requires intensive effort, especially on the part of the leaders, to bring up the country to the level of preparedness for undertaking civil disobedience. A campaign of entry into Councils at the present time would have the certain effect of relegating the constructive programme to the cold shade of neglect.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

We have so far dealt with only the proposal suggested by our colleagues, of entering the Councils with the idea of total obstruction. We have not referred to the proposals of responsive co-operation put forward by the majority of those who advocate the removal of the boycott of the Councils.

We are of opinion that they are all opposed to the principle of non-co-operation and involve the supposition that the movement has failed in its objective. This is a gross misreading of the situation. On the other hand all that we saw during our tour has convinced us that within the short time it has been in operation the movement has obtained a firm hold among all classes of people throughout the country, that there is no lack of enthusiasm or willingness to sacrifice, and that they were already recovering from the effects of the general repression and the arrest and incarceration of their beloved and saintly leader. In our opinion the requirements of the situation are that the leaders should earnestly and vigorously take up the working of the constructive programme even as Mahatmaji would have done if he had been with us, without diverting public attention and energey of Congress workers by new proposals or reviving discarded schemes.

We feel that schemes of obstruction and deadlocks will in course of time degenerate into ordinary co-operation. The process of grading off is already indicated in the trend of thought of some of the witnesses who gave evidence in support of entry in Councils.

FATAL TO NATIONAL CAUSE.

We cannot but express our apprehension that if the proposals are accepted the Congress will become of secondary importance and the electioneering organisations which will be brought into existence will assume undue importance. This transfer of prestige will be fatal to the national cause.

BAD BLOOD.

The building up of national solidarity, the conservation of resources, and the prevention of strife and discord are the need of the hour. Embroilment of the non-co-operators in the elections is sure to breed strife in their own ranks as well as with other classes of our countrymen. Inter-communal jealousies will be created and fomented, and the bad feelings engendered by the elections are likely to affect prejudicially the more solid and enduring constructive work which awaits the earnest attention of the Congressmen. Whether with the object of wrecking the Reforms or working them for what they are worth, the entry of the non-co-operators into the Councils is an undesirable step at the present stage of the non-co-operation movement. As the evidence before the Committee has disclosed, the feeling in the country against it is very strong. The following extract from the evidence of Babu Rajendra Prasad (Bihar) represents the opinion of the vast majority of non-co-operators:

Q.—With regard to entry into the Councils you stat in your opinion it is impossible to further the constructive programme through the Councils. Apart from that what would be the effect of a change in the programme in your opinion in that respect, supposing we pass a resolution in the All-India Congress Committee allowing entry into the Councils. And if that part of the Congress resolution is modified, what would be the effect of such a modification on the general body of Congressmen, in your opinion?

A.—I think it will have demoralising effect upon the general body.

Q.—How? Please explain.

A.—In this way. We have been preaching against the Councils for these nearly two years, and now it is not like the case of schools where you can keep quiet, but if you want to go into the Councils, we have to preach to that effect, and inconsistency in the two positions will be so marked and apparent that it will have a bad effect on the masses and also on the general public.

Q.—It will have a bad effect. Do I understand you to say we will lose their confidence? What bad effects?

A.—That will also be one of the effects.

Q.—Supposing we take great pains to explain to the people that for such and such a reason we have to change the programme, suppose we take a lot of trouble over that, can they get over it?

A.—I believe it will not be possible to educate the public to that extent. At any rate not in the near future.

Q.—Then what is your view? Forget all this. Supposing the public will not be demoralised—don't allow yourself to be influenced by this view but answer independently—what is your view as to whether our Congress organisations, our local and district organisations, should take part in the elections if we allow entry into the Councils, put up candidates running about to get votes etc. to bring the voters to polling booths and so on, what is your view as to that?

A.—If I can take the analogy of Municipal boards I think the running of candidates on behalf of the Congress will create "bad blood" among the workers and also among the masses.

Q.—You said taking the analogy, you mean to say your experience as to what has been permitted about candidates for the Municipal Councils leads you to this conclusion.

A.—Yes, that is my experience re Municipalities. In the Municipalities some people have failed, others succeeded. There has been bad blood. In one or two places the Congress Committee have tried for election of candidates for Municipalities. In Bhagalpore it has succeeded and is going on very well. In Mirzapore it has failed.

Q.—That is to say it becomes a personal matter.

A.—Yes.

Q.—On account of personal matters, questions arise and create bad blood.

A.—Yes.

Q.—So your view, even if such a thing is allowed, is that the running of candidates, canvassing etc. should be kept out of Congress organisations?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I assume for the purpose you would not stand for the Councils?

A.—I would not.

Q.—Yet some other friends might stand if the Congress permits, and if the Congress organisations also are allowed to take part in the elections, what would your attitude be in the Congress Committee? Would you spend Congress funds for this purpose?

A.—I would not like to vote money for this expenditure.

Q.—Would you like to serve on such Committees? Suppose a Sub-committee is appointed for running candidates you would not like to serve?

A.—I would keep out of it personally. I would not like to serve.

Q.—Your own view is in this way many difficulties would arise by working such a programme?

A.—Many difficulties would arise. For example in the case of Municipal candidates there are differences among the candidates themselves, the Congress organisation was not strong enough always to get its own candidates elected, and that led to friction with other people which hampered Congress work. I mean the work of the organisation. In the case of the Councils I think this will become intensified.

Q.—Would the work of enrolling members, collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund suffer by this?

A.—Tilak Swaraj Fund collections would certainly suffer.

Q.—Among the Congress Volunteers and workers will there be intense difference of opinion in this matter?

A.—There may be with regard to particular candidates. In a particular constituency the Congress organisation may like to run a particular candidate, whereas the local workers might not like the candidate and there would be difference between the workers and the Congress Committee.

Q.—On the whole your opinion is against this?

A.—Yes.

CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL FORCES.

The political salvation of the people lies in different channels from those which have been established by an alien Government. The contest is a most unequal one between the Non-co-operator and the Government if conducted in the Legislative Councils as at present constituted. We feel that any change of our programme is most inopportune at the present juncture when Government is feeling acutely its moral defeat. What is required at this moment is consolidation of national forces through the constructive programme and not controversial proposals leading to disintegration and disunion.

MAHATMAJI'S WORDS.

In conclusion we wish to draw attention to the memorable speech delivered by Mahatma Gandhi at the Calcutta Special Congress in September 1920 in his final reply to the criticisms levelled by Pandit Malaviya, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Jinnah and others.

"I have come to the final pivot "viz": boycott of Councils. I must confess that I have not yet heard a single argument in favour of going to Councils. All the arguments that have up to now been advanced are: seeing that we have done something through these Councils during 35 years, seeing that the reformed Council is really in response to our agitations which I admit, we may be able, by going to the Councils, to paralyse the Government or the administrations as the case may be. In my humble opinion, as a student of English History, I have found, and it is a practical maxim adopted in English public life, that every institution thrives on obstruction.

"It is my firm opinion that the services the public men want to render can be rendered better outside the Councils rather than inside.

"What is the secret of the great power of the late Lokmanya in the country? Do you suppose that if he had gone to the Council he would have exercised that power over the millions of India?

"What do these Councils mean? The simple test I will venture to present to you and the leaders is the two wrongs that we are come to consider—the Khilafat and the Punjab. Do you believe that by going to Council and engaging in the debates there you can produce a direct impression upon the British Ministers and secure a revision of the Turkish terms and repentance on account of the Punjab affairs?. . . There are many other points but I would reiterate two things. The public will not understand our fine distinctions. It will mean that Non-Co-operation must commence at the top, viz in a body miscalled a representative body, namely, the Reformed Council, and if the best mind of the country refuses to associate with the Government, even as the obstructionist, I promise that the Government's eye will be opened. The condition is that those who refrain will not go to sleep, but move from one end of the country to the other end, bring every grievance to the notice, not of the Government, but of the public. And if my programme is carried out, the Congress will be going from year to year and give public expression to those grievances, so that the volume of wrong ever increasing as it rolls, will inflame the great nation to harbour, to conserve all its anger and its heat and transmute it into an irresistible energy."

M. A. ANSARI,
C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR,
S. KASTURI RANGA IYENGAR.

Allahabad, 17th October, 1922.

HAKIMJI'S NOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Hakim Ajmal Khan has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I find on reading the Civil Disobedience Committee's report that the note in English at page 132 under my signature is not the correct translation of my note in Urdu. The third sentence should read thus:—

"I, therefore, recommend firstly that the Non-Cooperators should contest the Council elections as in my opinion the electioneering campaign by itself will supply the necessary impetus and enthusiasm and provide facilities for the working of constructive programme, and secondly that the Non-Cooperators should enter the Councils if elected in a majority for obstruction, pure and simple, with a view to bring pressure to bear on the Government to concede our triple demands."

The following is the text of the Note to which Hakim Ajmal Khan refers:—

"The constructive programme, being the basis of all our actions, we should have recommended nothing else but the working of it. As I cannot, however, shut my eyes to the obvious fact that with the exception of a few provinces, we are not only not making any progress in this direction, but are actually going backwards, I, therefore, recommend entry into the Councils with the sole object of proving that the Reform Scheme is useless, and with a view only to make its working impossible. If the whole of our Congress organisation, from top to bottom, were to take up the constructive programme in right earnest and push it through with a firm determination, which I very much doubt it would, I believe we should not feel the necessity of having to call to our aid any other stimulant, such as entry into the Councils.

AJMAL KHAN.

Delhi, 27th October, 1922.

SHAM OF REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

The report is published of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee consisting of six prominent Congress leaders who toured the country with a view to recommend whether Civil Disobedience in some form or other measure of similar character be adopted. The Committee declare that the country is unprepared to embark on mass Civil Disobedience. But they favour resort to individual or mass Civil Disobedience on a limited scale. The Committee support abandonment of the triple boycott, legislatures, Government educational institutions and law courts. Three members, Hakim Ajmal Khan, President of the Committee, Messrs. V. J. Patel and Pandit Motilal Nehru support capturing legislatures with a view to obstruct and paralyse the Government and the present system and expose the shamness of reforms with which England is keeping down India saving her face before the world by mendacious propaganda. The other three members, Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Rajagopal Achariar and Dr. Ansari who oppose entry into Councils believe that the abandonment of boycott will give a serious set-back to the movement. They emphasise that the best men imprisoned are ineligible for elections and fear that a majority of the Non-co-operators in Councils is unattainable.

The final decision on the question however rests with the next Congress session.

The Committee further urge an immediate organisation of Indian labour with a view to prevent exploitation by foreign capitalists.

The majority of five members go against Mr. Gandhi's opinion by favouring the boycott of the British goods only as opposed to the foreign goods.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

An equal division of opinion on the most important question of the entry into the Legislative Councils and complete unanimity in respect of a limited and guarded form of Civil Disobedience are the principal features of the recommendations of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, whose report has been published to-day. The Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed in June last by the All-India Congress Committee to report on the general situation in the country and place all the available material which may help in the further consideration of the question whether Civil Disobedience in some form or some other measure of a similar character should be adopted. The Committee consisted of Hakim Ajmal Khan (Ex-officio Chairman) and Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, and Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, V. J. Patel and S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar as members. The members examined 366 out of 459 witness who has sent written answers, the remaining 93 not attending. They toured for over six weeks in the country and the report claims that no evidence of any kind was shut out and the opinions collected are fairly representative of all shades of political thought within the Congress. The report says: "We have wholly discountenanced an open revolt against the general scheme of non-violent non-cooperation at the one end and utter subservience to the minutest detail at the other. "The report itself is a bulky volume of nearly 160 pages, more than sixty of which are devoted to the consideration of the propriety and expediency or otherwise of the Congress men entering the Legislative Councils. After an exhaustive chapter tracing the history of Non-cooperation, from its inception to the Ahmedabad Congress, the report deals with what is called the orgy of repression and says that "the people have borne the various kinds of anti-non-cooperation activities with admirable patience and self-restraint. We leave it to the unbiassed historian to say whether the responsibility for a few sad occurrences is to be thrown on the Non-cooperator or whether he is to be given the sole credit for the general quiet which has prevailed under maddening provocation. Sad memories have been left in the trail of the Royal tour by the action of those who laid its course through troubled seas and tried in vain to lash the wave into submission. But India entertains no ill-will or disrespect to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales or the Royal House. The solid fact which cannot be ignored is that the Bardoli—Delhi resolutions and the subsequent incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi were followed by a general depression throughout the country."

EFFECT OF N. C. O.

Discussing the effect of Non-Cooperation, the report states that the vast majority of voters faithfully followed the lead of the Congress abstaining from going to the polls, notwithstanding the undue pressure brought to bear upon them by the authorities and some zamindars. While some of the students who had come out of the Government schools joined the national schools and colleges or became Congress workers, the majority were obliged to return gradually to their old schools owing to the unfortunate paucity of national institutions. The boycott of schools and colleges, however, resulted in adding to the ranks of Congress workers some of the more ardent young men whose patriotism and enthusiasm have greatly advanced the cause of the country. We do not commend the behaviour of students towards respected Moderates but the moral victory of Non-cooperation in respect of schools and colleges is complete. It has destroyed the prestige of Government institutions and put students on their guard against their evils. But if students did not, one and all, leave the schools and colleges it was because they had nowhere else to go for any education whatever and not because Non-cooperation does not appeal to them. Almost every institution visited was in financial distress. If success is to be measured by the number of lawyers and litigants abstaining from resorting to the law courts it must, as in the case of students, be admitted that this item of the programme has failed. It appears that between 1,200 to 1,500 lawyers, in all, suspended practice as a result of the movement throughout the country. This number is insignificant compared with their full strength, and it has now been further reduced by some of them having gone back to practice for private and other reasons. But the legal profession, as a whole, has well caught the spirit of Non-cooperation. While the principle on which the boycott of courts is based is perfectly sound, we feel constrained to say that it has been carried to undesirable lengths in practice. There can be no doubt that practising lawyers who adopt the Congress Creed are fully entitled to join all the component parts of the organisation and to hold offices to which they may be elected by the free exercise of the franchise. There is no disqualification placed on them by the Congress but Mahatma Gandhi advised them to be content with the part of unseen actors behind the scenes and this advice was interpreted by the more enthusiastic committees as placing a ban on the practising lawyers and some provinces actually framed rules, disqualifying them from holding any office.

This in itself would be a strong enough reason for all self-respecting lawyers to keep outside the Congress against their own inclinations, but unpardonable discourtesy with which they came to be generally treated, effectually shut them from all public activity. The movement thus lost support of the most efficient body of men by what can only be characterised as an entirely false step. We trust the All-India Committee will pay immediate attention to the matter and make amends to the deserving class, which in the past has furnished the backbone of public life. It should, however, be clearly understood that we suggest no change in the boycott of educational institutions by students, or of courts by lawyers and litigants, as it stands in the Congress resolution.

The report then proceeds to discuss the establishment of Panchayats, which, it says, are working more or less satisfactorily in the Punjab, Bengal and Bihar, and after stating that in the U. P. there was a regular hunt for Panches, with a view to make a clean sweep of them, advises the Provincial Committees to frame simple and uniform rules for the guidance of subordinate committees, with such modifications of old rules of caste Panchayats as the altered circumstances require, because in some places their scope and functions have been misunderstood and the system of procedure in British courts was closely imitated. In the matter of Swadeshi, 16 out of 19 Congress Provinces made very considerable progress, though production is slow and unable to keep pace with the great demand, but not many of the numerous Khaddar Bhandars dotting the whole country, deal exclusively in genuine stuff, and the only way out of the difficulty is to confine all activities to the encouragement of cottage industries and abandon, all attempts to supply the requirement of dwellers in towns by opening large stores and stocking them with the cloth of unknown origin. We suggest the appointment of a small committee of experts to go into these questions of production and sale of finished article at an early date.

Collections to the Tilak Swarajya Fund have been greatly hampered by excessive repression and general depression that followed it. The public should realise the difficulties under which Congress work is being carried on, and the workers should try their best to meet the wishes of the public by making up and publishing accounts. The Tilak Fund was oversubscribed by Rs. 12,91,407. The results of the Congress membership have been on the whole entirely unsatisfactory, because of the repression and the consequent depression and the Committee expects fair progress in the near future. But the discipline of the volunteers has been wanting, and greater care is necessary in the future recruitments. A perceptible change for the better is slowly coming over the question of untouchability and although difficulty of the problem is mixed up with religious, belief, the mental state of antipathy has disappeared, and there is no room for despair. The only radical cure of internal communal differences is the entire elimination of mischief-makers, but this cannot happen unless the costly maintenance of the Indian Civil Service ceases to depend "On dissensions, strife, conflict and anarchy," or until Swarajya is fully established. The leaders of the Hindu and Mussalman communities are adopting all possible measures to restore harmonious relations. In Malabar, not a few attempts of mischief-makers have been frustrated by timely intervention of Congress and Khilafat workers.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

On the question of entry of Congress men into the Councils, one half of the Committee, consisting of Hakim Ajmal Khan, ex-Officio Chairman, and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel urge upon the Congress and Khilafat at the Gaya session to declare themselves in favour of contesting the next elections on the issue of the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and an immediate attainment of Swaraj, and make every endeavour to be returned in majority. If Non-Co-operators are returned in majority, large enough to to prevent a quorum, they should after taking seats, leave the Chamber in a body and take no part in the proceedings for the rest of the term, but attend occasionally only for the purpose of preventing vacancies. If Non-Cooperators are returned in majority but not too large enough to prevent a quorum, they should oppose every Government measure, including the Budget, and only move resolutions for three aforesaid objects. If returned in minority, they should withdraw in a body, thereby materially reducing the strength of the Council. As the new Council will not assemble till January 1924, these three members suggest the Congress session of 1923 during the first instead of the last week of December that year, so that the Congress might issue a final mandate in view of the results of elections, the object being to try an active form of non-violent Non-Cooperation by entering the Councils for obstructing and paralysing the Government, because Councils during the first term, besides proving a great obstacle to the redress of the said wrongs and the attainment of Swaraj, caused great misery and hardship to people by being a party to the imposition of fresh taxations and strengthening the Government in repressing Non-Cooperation.

"WORLD WIDE DECEPTION."

The other half of the Committee, consisting of Dr. Ansari, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. S. Kasthuri Ranga Iyengar, relying on the statements of 302 out of 366 witnesses examined and on the ground of consistency and self-respect, urge no change in the programme of the boycott of Councils, because the campaign of entry into them at a time when the best men are disqualified by reason of convictions and sentences, would have the effect of relegating the constructive programme to the cold shade of neglect. Moreover, it would be retrogression in the policy of the Congress enabling the Government to regain its lost prestige. But the first half of the Committee retort that it is a measure of people's strength and determination to oppose injustice and oppression, which determines the attitude of the Government and not a meek submission to its vagaries. They believe that Non-Cooperators would be in substantial majority in all the Provinces if Congressmen enter Councils "Knock these Councils on the head, and you will accomplish what millions spent in foreign propaganda, cannot achieve. Wreck Reforms and you will smash at one blow the huge superstructure or worldwide deception, which has cost millions to build up."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

On the question of Civil Disobedience the Committee is unanimous in holding that the country is not ready at present to undertake General Mass Civil Disobedience or a General No-Tax-Campaign in any province or district; but in, view of the fact that situation may arise in any part of the country demanding an immediate resort to Mass Civil Disobedience of a limited character, such as, the breaking of a particular law or the non-payment of a particular tax for which the people are ready, the Provincial Committees are authorised to sanction such limited Mass Civil Disobedience on their own responsibility, if conditions laid down by the All-India Congress Committee in that behalf, including non-violence are fulfilled. Individual Civil Disobedience, both aggressive and defensive, is generally approved in all the Provinces, but subject to the previous sanction of the Provincial Committees, who are given necessary powers to determine upon resort to Civil Disobedience of any kind. Civil Disobedience has nothing whatever to do with the legal orders of Government, and it is an indisputable right of every individual to break them at will. Non-co-operators should seek election to municipalities and district or local boards, with a view to facilitate working of the constructive programme, no hard and fast rules being laid down at present, regulating or restricting activities of non-cooperating members, beyond advising them to act in harmony with local or Provincial Congress organisations.

The report admits that the boycott of educational institutions and law courts failed, practically the whole number of non-cooperating students returning to schools, and only between 1200 to 1500 lawyers having suspended practice throughout the country. But the members believe that it is a moral victory of the movement, and, therefore, while recommending strict adherence to the Bardoli resolutions, suspending an active aggressive propaganda of the boycott of educational institutions, advice reliance upon the superiority of national school and not upon picketing. While advising concentration on the establishment of Panchayats and the cultivation of strong public opinion in their favour, the Committee unanimously recommend the removal of all existing disqualifications imposed on practicing lawyers and placing them on the same footing as those who have signed the Congress creed and possess the requisite qualifications for holding office under Congress organisations.

NAGPUR RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMED.

The resolutions of the Nagpur Congress on the organisations of Labour in order to prevent the exploitation of by foreign agencies also was unanimously confirmed. But a slight difference of opinion is felt among the members on the right of private defence and the boycott of British goods. All Members, excepting Mr. Patel, recommend that individuals should be given full freedom to exercise the right of private defence within the limits defined by law in all gross cases, except when actually engaged in carrying on Congress work or on occasions directly arising therefrom, provided it is not likely to lead to general outburst of violence. Mr. Patel differs to the extent that he wants full freedom of private defence, on the only condition of there being no likelihood of a general outburst of violence regarding the boycott of British goods. All members except Mr. Rajagopalachari accept the principle. While the majority commend the examination of the question to an expert committee for report before Gaya Congress and are not prepared to recommend a wholesale boycott of British goods, Mr. Rajagopalachary believes that the acceptance of the principle by the All-India Congress Committee would mislead the nation and injure the movement and quotes Mahatma Gandhi, who had condemned preferring goods of non-British nations to British.

Concluding the members refer to the indications of unity between a number of selfless patriots among the Moderates and Nationalists noticed in the course of the enquiry to work together on the lines suggested, and trust they would develop into definite proposals at a no distant date. As for the Government the report states the less said the better.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

The following are the views of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sjt. V. J. Patel on the question of the entry into the Councils:—

REGRETTABLE ABSENCE OF UNANIMITY.

We join our colleagues Sjts. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, M.A. Ansari and Raja Gopalachari in expressing our deep regret that it has not been possible to reach unanimity among the members on the important subject of running elections and entry into the Legislative Councils. On account of the unavoidable absence of Sjt. Raja Gopalchariar owing to ill-health from the earlier stage of the conference of members and that of Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari owing to the important Knilafat meetings at Delhi from the later stages, these latter have not been able to meet the former for a final exchange of opinions. But the question has been thoroughly discussed first between all the members other than Sjt. Raja Gopalchariar and then betwetn Sjt. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and Sjt. Raja Gopalchariar as representing one view, and Sjts. V. J. Patel and Motilal Nehru as representing the other view.

After a thorough discussion of the whole matter in all its bearings we regret we find ourselves unable to subscribe to the opinion of our learned colleagues and have to record our views separately.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION OF GENERAL LINES.

It is a sound and well understood rule to treat as confidential the discussions held by the members of committees of enquiry among themselves with a view to arrive at an agreement as to what their report is going to be. This is essential for a free discussion of the subject which the members are expected to approach with open minds, eager to convince and ready to be convinced. Much as we wished to adhere to this wholesome rule and avoid any reference to the various stages of the consultations among ourselves, we are constrained by the refusal of our dissenting colleagues to expunge the first paragraph from their note (para 103 *ante*) to say a word of explanation. It is impossible for us to understand the object of their insistence on the retention of that paragraph, but if it is meant to show that we are going behind our settled convictions we refuse to plead guilty to the charge. We did not expect that the rough lines settled at the preliminary meeting of the members at Patna for the first draft of the report would be dignified into "resolutions" of the Committee. It is only necessary to refer to the course which our deliberations subsequently took to show that at least two of our dissenting colleagues took the same view. The idea that our entry into the Councils, while many of our distinguished patriots and devoted workers were in *duress vile*, had an important bearing on the larger issue of national self-respect, did not occur to the Committee till the very last stage of its sitting at Patna, where one of the members for the first time put a question to Babu Rajendra Prasad about it on the 15th August. The question and its answer have been quoted and relied upon by our dissenting colleagues (See page 77 *ante*). The first consultation to settle the broad lines of the report was held the next day and the same member laid great stress on the point informing his Colleagues that he had given it much anxious thought but was not at all sure as to the correct attitude to be adopted. The point was duly noted among others and Dr. Ansari was requested to prepare a draft of the report. The members then dispersed.

THE FIRST CHANGE.

On the 18th August the same number chanced to meet Dr. Ansari while travelling and communicated to him further considerations on the subject. It was eventually agreed that no definite recommendation should for the present be made by the Committee in regard to the whole question of the of non-co-operators into the Councils, provided the Chairman approved of that course. As the first draft was supposed merely to afford a basis for discussion, the other members were not informed of the new suggestion. Hakim Ajmal Khan having agreed, Dr. Ansari, to whose unremitting labours throughout the enquiry inspite of indifferent health the other members of this Committee are deeply indebted, dealt with the point in his draft in the following words:—

"Boycott of Councils.—As stated above, there are four sets of views regarding this question, placed before the Committee—one, the majority view, is against going into the Councils, the other three for entry into the Councils or standing for elections. The Committee feels unable to enter into the question so long as those leaders and workers who have gone to jail in the cause of the country are not released and the disabilities against them are not completely removed. It would be against national self-respect and disloyalty to the cause and to those noble and self-sacrificing leaders and workers to entertain this question in their absence."

ACCEPTED BY ALL BUT ABSENT MEMBERS

Typed copies of this draft were given to all the members on the 31st August, except Shrijut Rajagopalachariar who was unable to attend the Calcutta meeting owing to ill-health. The Committee met on the 1st September in Calcutta. Various points were discussed and it was agreed that Pandit Motilal Nehru should prepare a new

(Continued on next page.)

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

draft. No objection was taken by Shrijut Kasturi Ranga Iyengar to the paragraph quoted above. This was the first modification by which the "resolution" against entry into Councils was altered into a positive refusal to go into the question at all in the absence of our friends in the gaol.

THE FINAL CHANGE.

After this the three members who support the policy of total obstruction had the opportunities to meet at Amritsar on the 17th and 18th September. Shrijut Patel was from the beginning in favour of the policy. Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru had, in the interval independently of each other after a most earnest consideration of the whole question, come to the conclusion that the only fitting answer to the Government for its uncontrolled repression and the only effective means to save the constructive work from coming to a standstill was to smash the Councils and thus it was that these three members agreed to face the situation created by the Government instead of shirking the question.

We cannot leave this point without expressing our gratitude to our dissenting colleagues for having given us the opportunity to explain the working of our minds from time to time. It will enable the members of the All India Committee to test the mental process which has irresistibly led us to the conclusions set out in this part of our report. We shall now go into the merits of the question which we are confident will be considered by the All India Committee quite independently of adventitious circumstances.

POLITICAL TACTICS NEVER IMMUTABLE.

The very thought of Councils is repugnant to many a non-co-operator and rightly too. Nothing is more dignified, more consistent at this stage than civil disobedience. Had we found the country prepared to embark upon general mass civil disobedience or individual civil disobedience on a large scale we would not have entertained any proposal regarding modifications in the boycott of Councils in its present form. Whatever our feelings in the matter, we cannot run away from the grim realities of the situation, the experience of the last year and a half has brought to light. Facts must be faced. The tactics and policies of the Congress from time to time must necessarily be such as are best calculated to ensure success. They must be shaped to meet the special conditions of each period and must change with the change of conditions. Political tactics are never immutable.

PRINCIPLE ADOPTED BY MAHATMAJI

No one realised the force of this more than Mahatma Gandhi did. He was ever watchful and never slow to adjust the national programme to varying circumstances. At times he quietly changed the entire phase of the movement when in his judgment circumstances of the moment called for such a change. This he did at the risk of being called an autocrat. We quote below an extract from Mahatmaji's article in "Young India" of 2nd March 1922:—

"I have carefully read Mr. Kelkar's article in the "Mahratta" criticising the Bardoli resolutions. I acknowledge the gentle and considerate manner with which he has handled me. I wish I could persuade him and many who think like Mr. Kelkar that what he calls a somersault was an inevitable operation. Consistency is a desirable quality, but it becomes a "hobgoblin" when it refuses to see facts. I have known dispositions of armies changed from hour to hour. Once during the Zulu revolt we were all asleep. We had definite orders for the morrow. But suddenly at about midnight we were awakened and ordered to retire behind bags of grain which served as protecting walls because the enemy was reported to be creeping up the hill on which we had encamped. In another hour it was understood that it was a false alarm and we were permitted to retire to our tents. All the somersaults were necessary changes. Remedies vary with the variation in diagnosis. The same physician detects malaria and gives a large dose of quinine, detects typhoid the next and later detects consumption and orders change and solid food. Is the physician capricious or cautious and honest?"

SWEEPING CHANGES EFFECTED.

Examine the progress of the events from time to time and compare where we were in 1919 with where we are to-day. In March 1919 Mahatma Gandhi gave to India and the world his noble conception of Satyagrah. After the disturbances of April he unhesitatingly admitted that he had misjudged the readiness of the people to wield such a mighty weapon. At the Amritsar Congress he earnestly pleaded for co-operation with the Government in the Councils and outside, and warmly thanked Mr. Montagu for the Reforms such as they were—Satyagrah to co-operation, from one pole to the other, all in the brief space of 8 months. After another three months he began a march back from Co-operation. Six months more of mature consideration and non-co-operation including the boycott of Councils became the accepted creed of the Congress at Calcutta. It was then a movement to bring about a general strike, a national strike, a hands-off movement. After a year's working it was thought that the atmospere then created called for a vital change in tactics and in November last year, the non-co-operation movement was by a resolution of the All-India Congress Committee extended to include 'civil disobedience'—a civil revolt, a peaceful rebellion. The two movements are radically different in character as was made clear by Mahatmaji in the Khilafat resolution of July 1920 (*Young India* dated 21 July 1920) and again in the course of his interview to the representative of the *Madras Mail* (*Young India* dated 18th August 1920) and yet without any authorisation by the Congress in that behalf the change was effected. The Ahmedabad Congress put its seal on this change and laid down that "civil disobedience is the only civilised and effective substitute for armed rebellion." The country was asked to suspend all other activities and concentrate on civil disobedience. Then at Baroda by one stroke of the pen, the country was asked to suspend all aggressive activities and concentrate on the constructive programme. The resolution of the Ahmedabad Congress was thus suspended by the decision of the Working Committee which met at Bardoli under the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. Sweeping changes like these Mahatma Gandhi alone could introduce and if we now decline even to entertain proposals to adjust our programme to the new situation, we would be doing violence to the elementary principles of political warfare. It is in the light of these observations and because we feel that the final battle by means of mass civil disobedience or individual civil disobedience on a large scale is not yet that we venture to examine the proposed changes on their merits. We must not be taken to mention these great changes in a cavilling spirit. On the contrary we look on them as sound tactics suited to the altered circumstances which faced Mahatmaji from time to time.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN.

Just about the time of the last Council elections, Mahatma Gandhi laid before the country the possibility of getting Swarajya in one year. Those who had strenuously fought against the boycott of Councils and been defeated were soon reconciled to it firstly because of their sense of loyalty to the National Assembly, and secondly because it was thought desirable and necessary in view of Mahatmaji's declaration of Swarajya within a year, to concentrate all the national forces on working out the non-co-operation programme. The Nationalists, therefore, immediately withdrew their candidatures for the Councils and whole-heartedly devoted themselves to the working out of the non-co-operation programme. With a year's programme the Triple Boycott was regarded as justifiable, and all leaders not only ceased criticising the boycott but vied with one another in making it a success. All differences were put aside for the time being and work was carried on in right earnest with a view to secure Swarajya and speedy redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs. It was repeatedly declared that we were in a state of war and we spent the year with our knapsacks on our backs.

MAHATMAJI'S EXPECTATIONS.

If the Boycott of Councils had been complete and Indians had refused to take their seats there, there can be little doubt that Government would have come to its senses. The alternative before the Government then would have been nothing but despotic rule pure and simple. That might have meant military dictatorship. But world opinion has advanced so far that Britain dare not contemplate such dictatorship with equanimity. It was such a boycott that Mahatmaji hoped to bring about. He relied upon the wholesale abstention of voters from voting and on the sense of self-respect of the Moderates. In one of his public speeches prior to the Calcutta Congress he is reported to have observed:—

"I know there is strong opposition to the Boycott of Councils. The opposition when you begin to analyse it means not that the step is faulty or that it is not likely to succeed, but is due to the belief that the whole country will not respond to it and that the Moderates will steal into the Councils. I ask, citizens of Mangalore, to dispel that fear from your hearts. United, the votes of Mangalore can make it impossible for either a Moderate or an Extremist or any other from of leader to enter the Council as your representative."

Again writing on the Council Boycott in the "*Young India*" of 14th July 1920, Mahatmaji said:—

"We are now face to face with the reality. Will a single Moderate leader care to enter any Council if more than half his electorate disapproved of his offering himself as a candidate at all? I hold that it would be unconstitutional for him to do so because he will not represent his constituency. Boycott contemplated by me pre-supposes a most active discipline and watchful propaganda and it is based on the assumption that the electors themselves will prefer complete to an incomplete boycott in the form of obstruction."

We have failed to bring about such complete boycott. The Nationalists being out of the way, it was a walk-over for the Moderates and they took full advantage of the opportunity to fill the Councils. Mahatmaji did not yet give up hope. He thought no self-respecting member could retain his seat if the great bulk of his constituency did not want him to represent them. He therefore got the Nagpur Congress to adopt a resolution expressing the hope that.

"Those who had allowed themselves to be elected in spite of the deliberate abstention from the polls of an overwhelming majority of their constituents will see their way to resign their seats in the Council."

All over the country meetings, conferences and at some places special voters' conferences were held calling upon the Councillors to resign. All in vain. But true to his greatness and goodness, Mahatmaji did not despair of the Moderates. In the crisis of November-December when thousands of our workers were being sent to jail, including some of the topmost leaders, hopes were entertained that the Moderates would then rise to the occasion. It was not realised that most of them had directly or indirectly given their support to the repressive policy of the Government. Again when Mahatmaji himself was arrested and convicted the Councillors remained unmoved and indications are not wanting to show that some of the leading lights of the moderate party had a hand in his prosecution. Then very recently came the plain talk of Mr. Lloyd George revealing the hollowness of the pronouncement of 20th August 1917 and assuring the Civil Service that reforms or no reforms they would remain the true arbiters of India's destiny for all time to come. There was a storm in a tea-pot in the Moderate camp but it subsided after a feeble resolution in the Council protesting against that speech.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

It will thus be seen that the position in which we now find ourselves is materially different to that we occupied at the commencement of the campaign and during its earlier stages. Times have now changed. Circumstances have altered. The period of the struggle is indefinitely prolonged. The boycott of Courts, Schools and Colleges has been relaxed by Mahatmaji at Bardoli. The question of Councils was not then a live issue. We have since passed through further vicissitudes and are now in a position to take stock of the situation. We must therefore adjust our programme accordingly. We are bound to recognise that the Legislature have it in their power to render pleasant or unpleasant, easy or burdensome, the position of a non-co-operator. The Council may not be an assembly, we readily grant, which can be used by itself for the overthrow of the existing system, but as long as the system remains, it would be unwise not to recognise the possibilities for evil if not for good of a "representative house." Assuming that the Council cannot do any good, it cannot be denied that it can and is doing immense harm. Apart from the support, direct or indirect, the Moderates have given to the repressive policy of the Government and the imposition of fresh taxation, their very entry in the Councils for co-operation with Government is harmful. It is obvious that if they had stood by the country during the November-December crisis the struggle would have assumed a different aspect. We know that they are not the representatives of the people, but we also know that they pose and are represented to the outside world by Government as such. It is abundantly clear that the Councils have in the name of law and order strengthened the hands of the Government in repressing the non-co-operation movement.

STAGES OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

It will be evident from what we have stated above that according to our reading of the situation we have now passed through the first and entered upon the second stage of non-co-operation. The first ended with the Bardoli decisions and the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and the second commenced with the triumph of non-violence during the succeeding months. In the previous Chapters we have fully dealt with the great achievements of the movement and may be allowed to add here that we yield to none in our unstinted admiration of the great originator of the movement or of the high ideals he set before the nation. We cannot however, shut our eyes to what we see around us. That our success has been remarkable our enemies are forced to but that we have also had failures our best friends cannot deny. We have already shown that in this very matter of the Councils we can claim success only to the extent that a very large proportion of the voters abstained from the polls, but the keeping of the Council Chambers empty which was the real object in view was not only not achieved but was virtually defeated by the entry of the very persons who ought not to have been there. We did indeed non-co-operate but at the same time made the co-operation of others easy. We rested on our oars after leading half through the course and allowed those behind to overtake and pass us. Shall we repeat the same experiment? We submit it will be suicidal to do so.

THE PROPOSALS.

Before we proceed further it is necessary to state what our proposals are. It is not correct to say that they amount to a removal of the boycott of Councils as our esteemed colleagues have described them. On the contrary we maintain as we have already made clear that they constitute the best and the most effective method of boycotting the Councils. Our proposals are:—

That the Congress and the Khilafat at their Gaya Sessions should declare that in view of the fact that the working of the Legislative Councils during their first term has, besides proving a great obstacle to the redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs and the speedy attainment of Swarajya, caused great misery and hardship to the people, it is desirable that the following steps should be taken in strict accordance with the principle of non-violent non-co-operation to avoid the recurrence of the evil:—

1. *Non-co-operators should contest the elections on the issue of the redress of Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and immediate Swarajya and make every endeavour to be returned in a majority.*

2. *If the non-co-operators are returned in a majority large enough to prevent a quorum they should after taking their seats leave the Council Chamber in a body and take no part in the proceedings for the rest of the term. They should attend the Council occasionally only for the purpose of preventing vacancies.*

3. *If Non-Co-operators are returned in a majority but not large enough to prevent a quorum they should oppose every measure of the Government including the budget and only move resolutions for the redress of the aforesaid wrongs and the immediate attainment of Swarajya.*

4. *If the Non-Co-operators are returned in a minority they should act as pointed out in No. 2 and thus materially reduce strength of the Council.*

FINAL MANDATE.

As the new Councils will not assemble till January 1924 we further propose that the Congress Session of 1923 be held during the first instead of the last week of December and the matter be again brought up for the issue of a final mandate by the Congress in view of the results of the election.

It will be seen that the above proposals constitute two distinct parts, the first relating to election and the second to the policy and procedure to be adopted after actually entering into the Councils. We shall take each of these parts separately and show that it does not militate against the principles of non-co-operation and is in every way calculated to promote the objects of the movement.

THE ELECTIONS.

As we have already shown the Councils cannot possibly be kept empty without keeping out the co-operators and these cannot be kept out unless they are defeated at the elections by the non-co-operators. Assuming without admitting that there are difficulties based on the principle and practice of non-co-operation in the way of actually entering into the Councils, we cannot conceive of any in merely contesting the elections and effectually preventing the co-operators from going in. Some witnesses have gone the length of saying that the mere act of going to the electors to seek their suffrage amounts to co-operation with the Government. Prominent among these is Sriyut Vallabhai Patel of Gujarat He has given no reasons for this opinion apart from the objections he has to the Councils themselves, which we shall consider presently. We confess we see no act of co-operation with the Government in going to our own countrymen to obtain their mandate to put an end to an institution they do not want. If there is any we fail to differentiate it from that involved in going to the Municipal voter for a purpose which is admittedly inseparable from Co-operation with the Government. Mr. Patel is a strong advocate for capturing the District and Local Boards and Municipalities. Going to the voters and asking them to express their disapproval of the Councils by keeping silent and abstaining from the polls is admittedly an act of merit. How it ceases to be so if they are asked to speak out their minds and authorise their representative to say that they do not want the Councils is not at all clear to us. We do not think it necessary to labour the point further and will now deal with the practical side of the question.

CONSEQUENCES OF ABSTENTION.

It is necessary in the interest of working the constructive programme itself that non-co-operators should contest council elections. We have to bear in mind that we would be out again for 3 years. It is not difficult to realise the consequences of allowing a free field to the co-operators and the Government for their operations for another 3 years and the effect of their operations on the Congress and the whole national movement. Measures affectings the daily life of the people are being enacted year after year, fresh taxation and huge liabilities are being imposed and will continue to be imposed with the help and in the name of the so called representatives of the people and *nolens volens* the people will have to submit to them. Under these circumstances it is a question for consideration how far the hold of the Congress over the masses can remain unaffected.

On the occasion of the last Council elections, an overwhelming majority of voters abstained from voting and we rightly claimed that the abstention was the outcome of the Congress resolution in favour of the boycott of Councils and propaganda in that behalf. The Government on the other hand contended that the abstention on such a large scale was mainly due to ignorance and apathy on the part of the voters and to the fact that it was for the first time that elections of that character were introduced in the country. Suppose the Congress persists in the boycott of Councils in its present form and it is found that a greater percentage of voters record their votes on this occasion our claim would be discredited. We are inclined to believe that this policy of abstention has lost its charm and it is not at all unlikely that a greater percentage of voters will poll at the ensuing elections. In that event the success gained at the last elections will be a thing of the past and the whole movement migat be adversely affected.

PROPAGANDA.

There is another aspect of the matter which deserves careful attention. The times of active electoral campaign are peculiarly propitious for the discussion of social, economic, and political theories and hence they offer an excellent opportunity for the propaganda of the Congress among the broad masses of the people. That opportunity will be largely enhanced if non-co-operation is made one of the direct issues of the campaign. And not only are political campaigns important as mediums of effective propaganda, they are also useful as periodical reviews of the Congress forces. The number of votes which the non-co-operators poll at a general election is a sure gauge of the progress made by the movement among the electorate, and nothing stimulates growth so much as the proof of growth. It is evident that candidates for election to the Councils will have greater facilities for Congress propaganda by their manifestoes and speeches.

ALTERATION OF RULES LIKELY.

There are indications that Government will use all means both fair and unfair to prevent the non-co-operators from getting into the Councils. Neither the Government nor the Moderates want us there. They will naturally join hands and try to make it difficult if not impossible for us to have a majority and any further delay would make our task more difficult. It is also likely, or shall we say more than likely, that once we decide to run elections, some device by alterations in the regulations or otherwise might be invented to keep us out, or what appears more probable, they might put off the evil day by extending the life of the present Councils. If they thus deliberately keep us out even the pretence of the Councils being representative institutions will disappear and the stupendous fraud will be thoroughly exposed.

We are told that the final election rolls shall be ready by the end of this year. It is necessary to see that manipulations and manoeuvres to keep the non-co-operators and their sympathisers out of the rolls do not succeed. The question of running the elections has therefore got to be decided at once. Early next year a regular campaign will begin and if we decide to contest the elections we should not be late in the field.

BROAD OUTLINE OF POLICY.

We have so far dealt with the question of running the elections apart from the issue on which they are to be contested. It is obvious that no election campaign can be effectively carried on without a clear definition of policy, and a definite programme being laid before the country. The circumstances under which we are called upon to make our recommendations are however peculiar and it is not possible to settle the lines of action with any approach to finality at the present stage. Much depends on the attitude of the Government towards the Congress candidates and the movement generally. The result of the elections will in no small measure affect the course of future action. The circumstances in which we are now placed may alter considerably for better, worse during the next 15 months. Our action whether in or out of the Councils will have to be shaped according to developments. While however the actual programme cannot at the present moment be finally laid down, it is essential that the broad outlines of policy should be sufficiently defined to put the attitude of the Congress towards the Councils clearly before the various constituencies so that both the voters and the candidates who may be advised to contest the elections may know what is expected of them. This outline of policy can only be determined with references to existing circumstances with due regard to such developments as it is possible to anticipate. For these reasons it is too early yet to lay down a detailed programme. All that ned be said at present is that if conditions do not alter the meantime we shall enter the Councils end them as they cannot be mended as we would wish them to be. We shall so conduct ourselves that either the administration must be carried on by veto and extraordinary power or the Government must concede our demands. In other words we shall non-cooperate. Hitherto we tried the egative form of non-cooperation in regard to the Councils and it failed to achieve the desired result in its entirety. We would now try the active form of non-cooperation, nat is to say, enter the Councils for actively obstructing and paralysing the Government.

PROGRAMME ONLY PROVISIONAL.

The proposals set out in Section (D) of this Part will show the broad variations of policy which the circumstances may from time to time require. The next year will be one of strenuous effort and watchful vigilence which will have the double merit of infusing enthusiasm i our workers and helping forward the constructive programme throughout the country. If we are not allowed to fight the elections on one of the pretexts pointed out above we shall still have gained the two-fold advantage of exposing the "representative" character of the Councils and supplying the necessary impetus for individual civil disobedience which the country lacks at present. All that the Gava Congress is called upon to sanction is the running of elections on the lines indicated above. The rest of the programme is merely provisional subject to th confirmation of the Congress session of December 1923.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME TO BE WORKED VIGOROUSLY.

At the same time educative work of the Congress must be continued with renewed vigour. The constructive programme should not be neglected. If the Government chooses to disregard the wishes of the people and time after time passes measures or imposes taxes by extra-ordinary power, the work inside and the work outside the Councils will create a situation most favourable to the starting of the nation-wide movement of non-co-operation including civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes and will evoke an adequate and spontaneous response in the people. Conservation of energy and the keeping up of enthusiasm are the essential requisites which we fear cannot be cultivated by helplessly looking on while our noblest countrymen are being humiliated, persecuted and treated as common felons. It is the measure of teh people's strength and determination to oppose injustice and oppression which determines the attitude of the Government and not a meek submission to all its vagaries.

WRITTEN ANSWERS MODIFIED.

Under this head we propose to consider the evidence of the witnesses and the reasons they give for or against the entry of non-co-operators into the Councils. There is apparently an overwhelming majority numbering 502 who according to their written answers do not favour entry into the Councils as against 163 who advocate such entry in some form or other. The latter having made definite proposals have been classified under suitable heads. Many of the former have in the course of their oral examination considerably modified their written answers. It being found impossible to classify such modifications under definite heads we have simply given the number of these witnesses in Appendix VII with the remark that they support the existing boycott "according to their written answers." This course was adopted with the approval of Sriyut Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and Sriyut Rajagopalachariar, but we find that the words "according to their written answers" are omitted from the copy they have given in their dissenting note. The omission could not be brought to their notice as the note was handed by them to one of us (Pandit Motilal Nehru) as they were leaving Allahabad. It is obviously an oversight.

Having regard to the great labour involved in the classification, as it appears in the Appendix, we do not claim absolute accuracy for it and have in fact found some errors after the tables were in print. We can only express the hope that such errors are not numerous.

STRIKING INSTANCES.

A few examples of how the written answers of the great majority of the 502 witnesses were modified in the oral examination are given below. Babu Rajendra Prasad of Patna, the spokesman of the official witnesses of Behar and a stout champion of the boycott in its present form, gives away the whole principle of non-co-operation in his oral evidence, and might easily be classed with the 36 witnesses who are for entry into the Councils for utilizing them as they are, if he could only be satisfied that the constructive programme could possibly be helped thereby. It is evident that the greater part, if not the whole of that programme, falls under the transferred subjects and can undoubtedly be helped to a very considerable extent if the Minister-in-charge took some interest in it. That being so the only objection of Babu Rajendra Prasad to an unconditional entry into the Councils even as they are at present constituted is not well founded. The following is an extract from his oral statement:—

Babu Rajendra Prasad, General Secretary, Bihar Provincial C. C.

Mr. V. J. Patel:—Q.—Are you in favour of capturing the municipalities and local boards?

Babu Rajendra Prasad:—A.—I am in favour of it.

Q.—You take it from me that you have to co-operate with the Government?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You don't object to that co-operation?

A.—The non-co-operation that we have does not imply non-co-operation in every act, and in that mater, I would leave it there.

Q.—But would it help the programme?

A.—It may, but I am not concerned with the powers of the municipality.

Q.—If your constructive programme is helped even though you have to co-operate with the Government, you would not mind it?

A.—No.

Q.—You would certainly mind non-co-operators working the constructive programme through the Councils, even if it is possible to help the programme by going into the Councils?

A.—I think it is impossible.

Q.—I say, whether you would advise the non-co-operators, if it is possible?

A.—If it is possible to further the programme through the Councils, then, I would advise just as in the case of local bodies.

Q.—Would it not be a surrender on the part of the Congress?

A.—It will not be a surrender, because there is that assumption. At present we are working on the assumption and the Congress is working on that assumption that it is impossible to work the constructive programme in any way in the Councils, and, therefore, if it is now admitted or assumed that it is possible to work the constructive programme through the Councils, there is no objection of our going to the Councils, and there is no surrender.

Q.—But is it not a question of humiliation and surrender?

A.—It is not a question of humiliation and surrender, it is a question of furthering our cause.

Mr. G. Chowdhry, the official spokesman of Utkal, goes even further and would recommend an alteration of the non-co-operation programme to include co-operation in the Councils if that would help the constructive programme. His sole reason for thinking that this cannot be expected is that the existing Councils have done nothing in that direction.

The next witness we shall refer to is Mr. S. V. Kowjalgi, President, District Congress Committee, Bijapur, for some time member of the All-India Working Committee. He concludes his remarks in his written answers on the subject of Councils by saying: "After giving my best consideration to this subject I have come to the conclusion that permission to enter the Councils will be more a loss than a gain for the National cause."

The following extract from his evidence will speak for itself. Questioned by Hakim Ajmal Khan:—

Q.—If you can get workers to attend to the boycott of courts and of schools and other items of the non-co-operation programme, can you not also similarly get a few workers for the Councils?

A.—I am aware we can. I have stated in my statement that individuals from the nationalist camp who are fit for nothing else might try that way.

Q.—But you agree that it is only if we have a majority we can go?

A.—Yes. But I am doubtful of a majority with regard to my Province. I have on principles no objection to the other Provinces going into the Councils. Nationalists are so strong-minded now that they may be able to do some good by going into the Councils.

Q.—You don't think the principle of non-co-operation will be affected by our going into the Councils?

A.—I think it will all depend upon the attitude of the persons who go. If they go and only obstruct there, then it is not against the principle of N. C. O., and if they go with a determination never to be tempted with any advantages to be gained from the bureaucratic side.

Q.—And then I take it that you are not against the Nationalists going into the Councils if they go there for the purpose of (1) Obstruction pure and simple, and (2) Working the constructive programme of the Congress through the Councils?

A.—I am not against.

HOW EVIDENCE DEALT WITH.

It is easy to multiply instances of this nature, but we feel we shall not be justified in dwelling on the point at greater length as it is evident that a question like this cannot be decided by reference only to the number of witnesses. It involves a principle and gives rise to various considerations in determining the practical nutsy of adopting it in practice. It is necessary to examine the grounds upon which each opinion is based and see if they can justify the inference drawn. It is obviously impossible to deal with the huge mass of evidence witness by witness. We shall therefore take each ground of objection and comment on it briefly.

THE FATWA.

The first raises the all-important question of the *Fatwa* of the Jamait-ul-Ulema which is supposed to stand in the way of Mohammedans in the matter of entry into the Councils. It goes without saying that any proposal which cannot carry the entire approval of the Mohammedans must be ruled out at once without reference to these merits. It is of course for the Jamait-al-Ulema to say how far the *Fatwa* will apply, if at all, to a line of action such as this one we have suggested. We find that it does not apply at all to the running of elections and as regards entry into the Councils it refers to the normal work as it is at present carried on and prohibits there co-operation it involves in emphatic terms. On the question of the oath of allegiance also it proceeds on the assumption that the allegiance thereby imposed is to the Government which is not the case. We give a translation of the material portion of the *Fatwa* in Appendix XII and although the authoritative decision of the question must rest with the Ulema, we venture to say that a close examination of the language used justifies a further reference to that learned body of divines to reconsider their verdict with special reference to the objects with which elections are to be contested and the use which it is proposed to be made of the Councils. We are encouraged to recommend such reference on the strength of the principle (all actions depend upon intent).

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The next objection taken has reference to the oath of allegiance. It relates first to the taking of the oath itself, and secondly to the propriety of entering into the Councils with the avowed object of paralysing them after giving an undertaking in the form, "I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter." As regards the first part all that is needed is to swear allegiance to the Sovereign of England. We find nothing in the Congress creed to prohibit it and as long as our objective of complete Swaraiva can possibly be gained within the British Empire we see no harm in declaring on oath or solemn affirmation what is an incontrovertible

(Continued on next page.)

CIVIL DIS-BEDIENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

fact. That under existing conditions we owe allegiance to the Sovereign of England cannot be doubted whether we say so or not. We should have thought that the non-co-operator who has laid his cards on the table would be the last to hesitate in admitting the truth. It is possible that the bureaucracy may in the near future drive us to join the school of thought which insists on independence but so long as that event does not happen and the Congress and Khilafat creeds remain as they are we can find no real difficulty in taking the oath of allegiance. There may of course be people who have conscientious scruples in this respect but we are dealing here with the general movement and its principles. The objection based on the *fatwa* has already been dealt with and we believe as we have suggested that it can be removed by a further reference to the Ulemas.

THE DUTY IMPOSED.

As to the second part of the objection we have no doubt whatever that a non-co-operator who secures his election to the Council with a distinct mandate from his constituency to obstruct the proceedings at every step (as would be the case if our suggestion is adopted) can only "faithfully discharge the duty upon which he is about to enter" by acting in strict accordance with that mandate. The whole question turns upon what is the duty of a representative of the people who is elected to an assembly by the suffrage of his countrymen and has pledged himself to follow a particular line of policy. We are clearly of opinion that such a representative would not only be failing in his duty but be guilty of a gross breach of faith if he swerves by a hair's breadth from that policy. But it is said that the undertaking contained in the form of the oath is in conflict with the policy of obstruction as it involves an obligation to act under the provisions of the Act. We fail to see any such conflict. It is obvious that all obstruction to be effective must be offered in accordance with the rules governing the conduct of business and so long as these rules are observed we can discover no dereliction of the duty undertaken. Obstructive tactics in relation to particular measures are a common feature of all legislative assemblies in the world and have never been considered to be anything but the exercise of a legitimate right. If such tactics can properly be resorted to in relation to particular measures we cannot conceive of any reason why they should be regarded as reprehensible if applied to a large number of measures or to all the measures which are brought forward. Reliance is placed on the Preamble of the Act and it is said that the duty undertaken by the oath implies acquiescence in the policy of Parliament therein set out. If that be so the oath conflicts with the settled convictions of many if not all the Moderates who have entered the Council after taking it. We are not aware that there is any school of thought in India which fully endorses the famous declaration of August 20th 1917 which is reproduced in the Preamble of the Act. In the Calcutta session of the Congress of that year when both Moderates and Extremists toiled under the same seizure the limitations contained in the declaration of August 20th were unanimously condemned by none so vehemently as the present Moderates. The Gandhi characterisation of those limitations by Babu Surendra Nath Banerji as a "gift in the hand" is fresh in the memory of Congressmen. But quite apart from the attitude of the Moderates we can only express our surprise at the calling in aid of the Preamble of the Act to explain the meaning of the oath of allegiance. It is easy to show that such a use of the Preamble is wholly unwarranted but for obvious reasons we refrain from going into the purely legal aspects of the question which cannot have any reference to moral considerations on which alone the objection to have any weight must be founded. We may however point out that the argument if carried to its logical end means that the moment a non-co-operator takes the oath he is debarred for ever from taking exception to any of the provisions of the Government of India Act which is absurd. We are therefore quite clear that there is no valid objection to the oath of allegiance. It is said by our dissenting colleagues that "no conscientious person can stand for election with the avowed object of wrecking the institution and take such an oath, and every honourable minister or mental reservation can fail implied in adopting such a course." No reasons are given for this dictum and we fail to see any justification for it. Strong words do not constitute an argument and we take no further notice of the remarks. We have given our reasons and leave the matter there.

INCONSISTENCY WITH NON-COOPERATION.

The next objection raised is that entry into the Councils would be inconsistent with the Non-Cooperation resolution of the Congress. There is no doubt that such entry involves a material change in the programme of Non-Cooperation as passed at Calcutta and re-affirmed at Nagpur and Ahmedabad. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi "Rejection of courts, schools and councils is an integral part of the programme." All that this Committee or the All-India Committee can do is to make such recommendations as they may be advised for the consideration of the Congress at its next regular session at Gaya. But when it is said that the suggestion we have made is inconsistent with the principle of Non-Cooperation we entirely differ. As we have already observed we can think of no higher form of Non-Cooperation than entering the Councils and non-cooperating with the Government at every step.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CLAUSE.

It will not be out of place here to give a brief history of the clause relating to boycott of Councils. As has already been pointed out this item did not find a place in the programme of Non-Cooperation until after the Leaders' Conference had been held in Allahabad on the 2nd June 1920 though the principle had been enunciated some time before. We find that in an article contributed to the columns of the "Nava Jivan" and reproduced in "Young India" of 9th June 1920, Mahatma Gandhi gives some very wholesome advice to the voters as to the qualifications they should insist on before voting for a particular candidate, and points out the desirability of sending the best available men into the Councils. Shortly after Lala Lajpat Rai, in an article in his Urdu paper "The Bande Mataram", announced that he had "resolved after much deliberation that he should not stand for election." This article was reproduced in "Young India" of June the 30th, 1920 and was followed by a statement to the press issued by Mahatma Gandhi in which he welcomed the suggestion of Lala Lajpat Rai and expressed the opinion that "it would be a fine education for them if the electors are not to elect anybody and unanimously to tell whosoever may seek their suffrage that he would not represent them if he sought election so long as the Punjab and Khilafat questions were not satisfactorily settled." This statement appeared in "Young India" of the 7th July, 1920, which also gave publicity to the report of the Non-co-operation Committee appointed at the Leaders' Conference held in Allahabad. It was in this report that the boycott of the reformed Councils found a place for the first time and was repeated after a great struggle in the Subjects Committee in the resolution passed by the special session of the Congress in Calcutta. It will thus be seen that the idea of the boycott of Councils in the form adopted at Calcutta was not considered an essential feature of Non-co-operation at the beginning and was only gradually evolved as better calculated to educate the country in the rights of citizenship. The principle underlying the Calcutta resolution was that the Government consolidates its power through the Councils and what it prohibits is cooperation with the Government which will help such consolidation. It is evident that so far from contributing to strengthen the power of the Government, the non-co-operator, by carrying out the policy suggested by us, in the Council's, would be laying the axe at its very root. We see nothing in the Nagpur and Ahmedabad Congress resolutions which can be taken to conflict with this view.

COUNCILS THRIVE ON OBSTRUCTION.

Reliance is next placed on a dictum of Mahatma Gandhi contained in the following passage:—"I submit that in a sense we co-operate by joining even though the object is obstruction. Most institutions, and a British Legislative Council most of all, thrive upon obstruction. The disciplined obstruction of the Irish members made practically no impression upon the House of Commons. The Irish have not got the Home Rule they wanted." ("Young India", 14th July, 1920.)

The aphorism that "Governments thrive on obstruction" has become a copy-book maxim with some non-co-operators who tear it out of the context and use it as a rule of general application. It is not realized that the argument has force only when applied to obstruction by a minority such as that of the Irish members or of the Labour party in the House of Commons or of the non-official members in the pre-Reform Councils in India. As soon as the party of obstruction commands a majority, its obstruction, instead of giving vitality to the Government, results in its total paralysis. In countries where there is responsible Government the house dwindles down into a minority has to go out and make room for a new Ministry representing the majority. In India the position is different. The Government is not responsible to the House or the country and is not called upon to resign and give place to a new Government. But it cannot carry on the administration as a Government under the reformed constitution. Both the Government and the Councils established under the constitution must come to an end and the administration must take the form of despotic rule. The Reform Act must go and the choice will be between a new Act according to the wishes of the people and naked despotism. The argument that Governments thrive on obstruction has no application when the party of obstruction is in a majority. Mahatmaji's remarks must be read in the light of the illustration he gives of the Irish members in the House of Commons who did not exceed 100 in a House of 700. His observations would hold good only if the obstructionists fail to secure a majority.

HIGH MORAL LEVEL.

Another objection which at first sight appears to be a serious one is that going into the Councils for the purpose of obstruction will not be in keeping with the high moral level of the movement. We do not know what non-co-operation is unless it be a series of obstructions carried to the extent of wholly paralysing the Government. Every boycott, be it of schools and colleges or of courts or of shops for the sale of foreign cloth or alcoholic drinks is nothing but obstruction pure and simple. If it is not descending from the high moral plane we occupy when we obstruct these institutions we cannot conceive of any reason why it should be so if obstruction is offered to the working of the Councils, which have helped to plunge the country in the suffering and misery we see around us. We maintain that going into the Councils with the avowed object of ending them if they would not mend, is not only not inconsistent with the principles of non-co-operation, but is a manlier way of grappling with an evil than running away from it.

THE THEORY OF GIFT.

Again it is said that the Reforms being a gift from the Government, it is immoral to use them for the purpose of destroying it. We cannot for a moment concede that the Reforms, shadowy as they are, have come to us as a free gift from the Government. It may as well be argued that the usurper, in restoring an infinitesimal part of the thing usurped to the real owner under compulsion, is making a free gift to the latter. But some kind of moral turpitude is said to be involved in the act of using a weapon placed in our hands by the Government against the Government itself. It is like taking a sword from your adversary and using it to arrest the machine-gun which he has trained upon you. The weapon wielded by the Government under the reforms is a far mightier one than that we can forge out of the scraps left to us. What we are aiming at is to render that mightier weapon useless against us by following the natural instinct of self-preservation. Obstruction being of the very essence of Parliamentary Government it is easy to conceive that a situation may arise quite apart from non-cooperation when in order to achieve an object of immediate vital importance it may become necessary to set up wholesale opposition to less urgent measures of undoubted utility. We can only repeat that we find it impossible to draw the line where obstruction ceases to be a virtue and suddenly becomes a vice. The boycott of the Councils was not advised because it was a pious act in itself. In the article last quoted Mahatmaji says: "We boycott an institution because we do not like it or because we do not wish to co-operate with its conductors. In the matter of the Councils the latter is the deciding reason." So that the boycott is really based on solid practical grounds and has nothing to do with far-fetched religious or moral theories. We keep in view the real object and suggest an alternation in form on equally solid and practical grounds of which no honourable man need be ashamed and are met by the objection of immorality! No attempt is made to show wherein the immorality lies but it is assumed that if Mahatmaji advised a course of action it must have been on moral grounds and deviation from it is highly immoral, however much the circumstances might have changed since he gave the advice. It is forgotten that Mahatmaji besides being a great religious and social reformer is also a statesman of a very high order.

TEMPTATIONS.

The next argument that the Non-Co-operators are not sufficiently disciplined to carry out the mandate of the Congress and are liable to temptations furnishes if true a sad commentary on the high moral level claimed for the followers of the movement. Happily we have no great misgivings on the subject. Mr. Aney has effectively disposed of it by the following trenchant statement.

Mr. M. S. Aney President Provincial Congress Committee, Berar, questioned by Mr. V. J. Patel.

Q.—I want to know if the non-co-operators go to the Legislative Councils are you not afraid of their being corrupted by these influence?

A.—I think we can certainly find out a sufficient number of persons who can stand this temptation. If the nation cannot find sufficient men who can withstand this temptation, then we have been behind in the race of political agitation and should not talk of a bold action either inside or outside the Councils.

Q.—Have you not known instances in the past of nationalists falling victims to temptation?

A.—What I say is I have to judge of nationalists who are backed by the mandate of the Congress with their resignations in the hands of the Provincial Congress Committee. When there is that fear behind them, they will be pledged to carry out a certain Congress policy.

Q.—And if they fail to do it, then they will have to resign. With that condition you would like to send the nationalists to the Legislative Council?

A.—Yes.

WEAKNESS OF HUMAN NATURE.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammiya of Andhra takes a gloomier view. He thinks that the non-co-operator is not free from the weaknesses of human nature and is as much liable to succumb to corrupting influences as his fellowmen. The learned Dr. is a keen observer of human nature as his statement shows but has in this instance we venture to say overlooked its brighter side. We are sure he will readily admit that non-co-operation can claim as many, if not more, men of robust moral stamina as any other nation—having regard to our numbers we are tempted to say, as many as half a dozen other nations put together. Are we ready for the immediate Swarajya we are fighting for if we are doubtful of finding a few hundred men in the country who can withstand temptation of all kinds? We decline to give room to any such pessimism. It will be readily admitted that there is a serious lack of discipline in the rank and file but it is impossible to shut ones eyes to hundreds of recent instances of sturdy independence and selfless devotion which would do honour to any country in the world.

SELF-RESPECT AND DIGNITY.

We next come to the point which above all others has confirmed us in the opinion we hold but strangely enough is used by our colleagues against us. The fact that a large number of distinguished non-co-operators including the great leader of the movement are disqualified under the rules by the reason of the sentences passed on them is relied on in support of the argument that it will be inconsistent with our self-respect and dignity to enter into the Councils. Babu Rajendra Prasad says that in these circumstances "it would be cowardice" to go into the Councils and he uses the word for want of a stronger term. The argument would be unanswerable if it were intended to cooperate with the Government in the Councils but having regard to the purpose for which the Councils are proposed to be utilised it not only loses its force but furnishes the strongest reason in support of our recommendation. It is precisely because the Government has dealt with us so badly that it becomes our clear duty to attack the stronghold it occupies with all the energy we can command and spare no pains to destroy it. The Government has not hesitated to adopt all possible means to put down the movement and in doing so has, as we have shown, greatly misused its powers. We are fully entitled to use all clean weapons available to us both for offence and defence provided we can do so without violating any of the cardinal principles of non-violent non-cooperation. We have so far been fighting for our just rights and the Government has replied by a resort to general repression and the arrest and imprisonment of thousands of our earnest workers and selfless patriots including the great originator of the movement. We have taken it all in the true spirit of non-violent non-cooperation. An opportunity now offers itself to vindicate our national self-respect by carrying the fight in the same orderly into a new field of action and we feel that we would be wanting in our duty not only to our colleagues in jail but to our country if we did not recommend the fullest use of that opportunity. We say that as long as our men are in jail, as long as there is no change of heart on the other side, as long as the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs are unredressed and Swaraj remains a distant goal, so long there can be no question of cooperation with the Government in any shape or form, and the only policy admissible consistently with our national dignity is a policy of total obstruction wherever possible. This is our reply to the repression and terrorism which has caused such misery and suffering to thousands of our countrymen and laid desolate thousands of homes. What is the reply that our colleagues who dissent from us and those witnesses who would cling to the existing order of things have to give? Their reply is, we shall in this great war of right against might continue to send our best men to the sacrifice, allow our work to come to a stand still and keep looking on while untold atrocities are being committed day after day but shall not touch one of the cleanest and most effective weapons which lies ready at hand. Are they doing their duty by our suffering countrymen or we, who would lose no time to grasp this powerful weapon and use it to the best advantage? Is their proposal consistent with the dignity of our manhood or ours? We leave these questions to be answered by the All-India Committee.

GOVERNMENT BY VETO.

The next argument that it is impossible to offer successful obstruction to a Government armed with the power of veto ignores the elementary fact that there can be no greater paralysis of the system than Government by veto. We do not consider it necessary to go further into the point.

THE QUESTION OF MAJORITY.

The real question is whether or not it is possible and probable to secure a majority of non-cooperators at the ensuing elections. The evidence adduced before us strongly supports the belief that we shall be in a very substantial majority in all the Provinces if the Congress and the Khilafat declare in favour of entering into the Councils. Even witnesses with a strong bias against such entry and unable to view it as anything but a national disaster have no hesitation in assuring us of a large majority if the necessary mandate from the two national assemblies is forthcoming. When a witness like Pandit Santanam of Lahore who apprehends general demoralisation in the country if the boycott of the Councils in its present form is removed or altered has no doubt of a majority and is supported by Prof. Ruchi Ram so far as regards the Hindus and Sikhs and by Maulana Abdul Kadir on behalf of the Mussalmans, we may be quite sure of the Punjab. Here is the relevant extract from his evidence.

There is a weighty body of evidence from the other Provinces in support of the same view. The report gives extracts from the evidence in support of this view and proceeds:—

MAJORITY CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED.

There is a general belief in the country that a majority of non-cooperators can reasonably be expected to be returned to the Councils if the requisite sanction is given by the Congress and the Khilafat. There is some evidence to the contrary, but it is of less weight and volume and the reasons on which it is based are far from convincing. Mr. Vallabbhai Patel and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya are the strongest witnesses on the other side. The opinion of the latter has been quoted in part I of this chapter. Mr. Vallabbhai Patel gives similar evidence. Both of these gentlemen would have us believe, even if Mahatma Gandhi were free and threw in the whole weight of his irresistible influence on the side of the Councils, he would make little impression on the public. They take extreme views which not only find no support in the rest of the evidence, but are in direct conflict with the one great factor with those who count on a majority have to contend against, viz., the implicit faith of the people in Mahatmaji's sayings without regard to their applicability to a particular case. This is now taken by friends and foes alike as too clearly established to admit of any doubt whatever and has in our opinion influenced these witnesses themselves to some extent at least in taking up the extreme position they have.

NET RESULT OF EVIDENCE.

The net result of the evidence on the whole question of entry into the Councils given by this imposing array of 302 witnesses examined in the light of cold reason is that there is a good deal of honest misapprehension of the true bearings of the question in the country. Many of them have so accustomed themselves to think of the Councils as a contamination that they are unable to consider any proposal relating to them on the merits. Most of those who are prepared to discuss the question are either compelled to modify their original opinions beyond recognition or find themselves landed in absurdities. Some few have no doubt maintained their ground, but it will almost invariably be found that they have done so on the basis of assumptions, the justification for which it is not always easy to discover. At the back of it all there is a vague undefined fear of some dire catastrophe befalling the nation the moment non-co-operators enter the Councils even though it be to end them. There is enough material in the evidence to indicate what is the true lead required by the country, but the bare opinions of the witnesses apart from the reasons on which they are based do not carry us far.

We next take the witnesses who are in favour of entering the Councils.

WITNESSES IN FAVOUR OF ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

The total number of these according to the general classification (the absolute accuracy of which, as has already been stated, is not vouched for) is 163 and out of this only 16 are shown in favour of a policy of total obstruction. This does not mean that the remaining witnesses are against the policy. The great majority of them who have been questioned on the subject have in their oral evidence made it quite clear that they would stand by the mandate of the Congress, whatever it is. It may be safely said that among these 163 witnesses very few will be found to be definitely against the policy of obstruction in principle. The general sense seems to be in favour of concerted action on the lines laid down by the Congress, and the apparent "grading off" merely represents the extent to which each group is prepared to go if left to itself. There is therefore no danger whatever of the different groups pulling each its own way. They are all actuated by the one common desire to see that the Councils are not exploited by the Government to suppress the movement. While some will not be satisfied with anything short of a total prevention of the evil, others are content to minimise it as far as possible. This does not show that they will not welcome total prevention if that is possible. To illustrate the above remarks we give below extracts from the statements of Dr. Moonjee (C. P. Marathi), Mr. Aney (Berars) and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar (Tamil Nadu) who do not insist on total obstruction as a condition precedent.

Dr. B. S. Moonjee questioned by Mr. V. J. Patel.

Q.—You said to Mr. Rajagopalachariar that you would co-operate where co-operation was necessary and oppose where it was otherwise. If the Congress directs you to go there to paralyse the Government will you do it?

A.—We shall carry out the mandate of the Congress.

Mr. M. S. Aney, President Provincial Congress Committee, Berar, questioned by Dr. Ansari

Q.—What mandates would you like the Congress to give?

A.—If the Nationalists are in a majority in the Councils and are capable of achieving what they want, then they should try to secure reforms on the subjects mentioned by the Congress; or otherwise they should wreck the Councils. They can take any attitude they choose.

Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar questioned by Mr. V. J. Patel.

Q.—There is another view put forward that we should go into the Councils and carry on responsive co-operation that is to say co-operate where Government is willing to give us something in the way of constructive programme. National Education, and the rest of it and obstruct the Government where we feel it is necessary to do so.

A.—If we have a clear majority I don't think we need do that. I would go straight away to start obstruction.

Q.—Then this is really the position which Mr. Das initiated at the time of the Calcutta Congress. I quite see that. You have not changed the views since the Calcutta Congress?

A.—I have always been of that opinion. I have of course submitted to the decision of the Congress.

Q.—When you go into the Council and when we are asked to say what our attitude is are you to say that we are out there immediately if possible to wreck the Reform Act or not?

A.—Certainly, you are there to wreck the Act.

We do not propose to give extracts from the evidence of the witnesses who favour entry into the Councils as we have referred in a comprehensive form to the various decrees of obstruction they advocate.

OTHER OBJECTIONS DISPOSED OF.

We have also dealt with the arguments of our dissenting colleagues so far as they are covered by the evidence of witnesses. For the rest we find nothing but generalisations and laying down of moral precepts which with due deference we think are quite out of place. For instance we find a nice distinction drawn between wrecking the Councils from inside and bringing about the same result from outside. The latter is commendable and the former immoral. We have shown that the latter is impossible and the former is the only means of doing it. The 'moral plane' argument has already been sufficiently discussed. Then it is said that diarchy is self exposed and there is no need of our going into the Councils to wreck the Reforms, reliance being placed on no less an authority than Sir Valentine Chirol. But surely we are not suggesting entry into the Councils for the academical purpose of proving the failure of diarchy or the success of some other 'archy'. If the wrecking of the Reforms which has so far been the main plank of the Congress platform is now unnecessary, why not withdraw the boycott altogether and leave things to take their own course. This would save much valuable time proposed to be spent in the futile attempt to induce voters to abstain from the polls and will enable the workers to give their undivided attention to the constructive programme with its inevitable consequence of workers being picked out one by one and safely lodged in gaol. As for the dictum of Valentine Chirol, we cannot be too careful to guard against exploitation by English publicists at a time when a general election is imminent. Nothing is more likely to take us off the right course than a ready acceptance at their face value of statements made and opinions expressed to serve political ends in England.

"COME INTO MY PARLOUR."

Our esteemed colleagues have put in the forefront of their note an extract from a recent utterance of Sir George Lloyd. We confess we fail to see its bearing on the question at issue. It is the usual "come into my parlour" invitation to which we are fairly well used and does not even possess the merit of originality. More to the point would have been the opposite sentiment which you get by the simple process of reversing the name of the speaker and shifting the scene to Westminster. Here is what the British Prime Minister says on the subject:—

The Non-Co-operative movement at the present time is in a state of collapse. What part it will take in the next election we cannot tell, what influence the non-co-operators and men of that kind will exert upon those elections, I cannot predict. A good deal will depend upon the kind of representatives chosen at the next election whether they will be men of moderate temper, such as those who constitute the present legislature, men who are honestly and earnestly doing their best to make this new constitutional experiment a success, or whether they will be there as men who are simply using all powers of the machine in order to attain some purpose which is detrimental to British rule and subversive of the whole system upon which India has been governed up-to-now. That is why I say that the next serious and most trying time which will constitute the real test of success of this effort is yet to come. I think it is right that we should say that, if there is a change of that kind in the character of the legislature and in the purpose of those who are chosen in design of responsible and chosen leaders of the Indian people that would constitute a serious situation and we should have to take it into account. One thing we must make clear, that Britain will in no circumstances relinquish her responsibility to India. . . . We will take whatever steps are necessary to discharge or to enforce them."

This is exactly what we have ourselves foreshadowed, the only difference being that while the British Prime Minister has uttered vague and veiled threats, we have laid our cards on the table and disclosed every move we intend to make.

INTER-COMMUNAL JEALOUSIES.

Our colleagues have made a passing reference to inter-communal jealousies." We can quite understand differences arising on communal questions in the Councils where the ordinary business is transacted on normal lines, but when all that has to be done is either to wreck the Councils or to keep away from them according as the non-co-operators are in a majority or a minority we see little reason to apprehend an exhibition of communal or other jealousies.

NO ENGLISH PARALLEL.

It will be observed that in attempting to meet our proposals reasons are often given which are applicable only to co-operation within the Councils and nothing is better calculated to illustrate the force of this remark than the connection in which the long extract from Mahatmaji's Calcutta speech is quoted by our colleagues at the end of their note. He is there merely answering the argument which he has himself crystallized in the opening part of the quotation and his references to obstruction and paralysis of the Government as a student of English History can mean nothing more than the sort of obstruction that has been and could possibly be offered from time to time in English political institutions. We have already dealt with the maxim "institutions thrive on obstruction" and will here simply point out that the word "obstruction" is a misnomer when applied to majorities in English politics, which do not merely obstruct, but carry everything before them. It is the weapon of minorities only and has as Mahatmaji rightly says proved very ineffective. A situation like the one in which we are placed cannot possibly arise in a self-governing country. We may without any breach of confidence refer to the fact that had it not been for the practical impossibility of obtaining a majority in 1920 many of the prominent workers would not have supported the boycott in the form in which it appeared in the Calcutta resolution. We have little doubt that when Mahatmaji was referring to obstruction in his speech at Calcutta he had this fact present to his mind.

STALEMATE IMMINENT.

As we read the situation the contest is fast drifting to something like a stalemate and a fresh opening is necessary to clear the way for the main attack. We must either go forward or backward. It is impossible in our opinion to stand where we are for any length of time. There can be no doubt that if India can make real and substantial progress towards non-violence, removal of untouchability, inter-communal unity, boycott of foreign cloth and national education, she can easily wrest Swaraj without non-co operation or civil disobedience. Realising, however, that this is not possible for a long time to come, the Ahmedabad Congress advised a resort to civil disobedience. Mass or individual civil disobedience on a sufficiently large scale to force the issue being out of the question for the present, we must have something else as nearly approaching civil disobedience as possible. While there is a general desire for that "something" among those who are against entering into the Councils no definite and workable suggestion has been made by any of them.

CONCLUSION.

We are not concerned with the success or failure of diarchy or with the opinions of political parties in England to serve their own political ends. What we are deeply concerned with is the fact that England is keeping us down and saving her face before the civilised world under cover of those sham councils and the mendacious propaganda about their representative character. This is felt by Indian Nationalists of all shades of opinion and the demand for counter foreign propaganda is increasing day by day. But it is futile to compete with powerful England with her enormous resources and world influence, with her expert diplomacy which has enable her to thoroughly pervert and use one of our countrymen to go round the world at our expense as a Government propagandist, speak on our behalf and assure the great liberty-loving nations of the West that Gandhi is a crack-brained idealist, that his arrest and imprisonment are a triumph of British justice and that we are happy and contented people. Before you are able to clothe a millionth part of the vast population of India in hand-spun hand-woven Khaddar, before you can supply an infinitesimal fraction of the demand for national educational institutions, before any appreciable progress can be made in the removal of untouchability, before you can extricate yourself from the vicious circle which has effectively frustrated your efforts to restore intercommunal unity we warn you that you will have completely gone under, unless you open your eyes to the pressing need of the hour. Theories and dogmas are all very well in their own way but they will not carry you far if you ride them to death. Knock these Councils on the head, and you will accomplish what millions spent in foreign propaganda cannot achieve. Wreck the Reforms and you will smash at one blow the huge superstructure of world-wide deception which has cost millions to build up.

In view of the dissent of our learned colleagues, we have felt ourselves compelled to devote more space to this subject than we had intended. Our only apology lies in the fact that we feel strongly about it and are convinced that it will be a political blunder to throw away the opportunity which is about to offer itself. We have shown what can be accomplished if we are returned in a majority. If we are wrong in expecting a majority we lose little by a trial strength at the polls but gain much by promoting the constructive work to an extent otherwise impossible at least in the provinces whether repression reigns supreme. In case we are debarred from entering the contest we lose even less, but demolish all pretence for the representative character of the Councils. If however our colleagues are wrong and the opportunity is allowed to slip by, we must be prepared to submit to existing conditions for another three years; and he will be a bold prophet who can say what will happen meanwhile.

We have had our say and leave the decision of this most important question of the hour in the hands of the All India Congress Committee.

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SEASON TICKET FARES.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Clerks' Union was held on Saturday evening at Vanita Vishram to protest against the increase in the fares of railway season tickets, Mr. B. M. Anandrao presiding. The following resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"This meeting of the middle class people held under the auspices of the "Clerks' Union", Bombay raises its emphatic protest against the proposed 25 per cent increase in the fares of season-tickets on the suburban line of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways as it is unnecessary, uncalled for and will further add to the drain upon the middle class population that has already been hard pressed due to pressing economic conditions prevailing now in Bombay.

"This meeting, therefore, earnestly requests the Bombay Municipal Corporation to protest against the said increase and thus give relief to a large mass of the travelling public.

"This meeting, also, appoints a Committee to meet the Agents of the said Railway Companies to discuss the subject of the increase of fares and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion."

After the resolution was passed the chairman dwelt upon the necessity of propaganda for the ensuing Municipal election. He said he did not believe in parties. He did not think democracy would reduce the expenses; it might be as costly or more costly, than the present or previous corporations. He urged the voters not to go by political bias but to elect such men only who would represent their views.

Rao Bahadur Pai, then, said he had served Municipality as a clerk for twenty-four years and rose to the position of Assistant Assessor when he resigned to serve the city. He supported the chairman's statement that democracy would be more costly saying the Municipal Election Roll was unsatisfactory. Out of a population of 12 lakhs there were only 70 thousand voters. Formerly triennial elections cost them only Rs. 25,000 against 125,000 as at present. Perhaps under the new democratic Municipal Corporation the chairs too would cost a few thousands more than before. He urged to elect only real, earnest and conscientious workers.

Mr. Padbidri disagreeing with the chairman and Rao Bahadur Pai said though the chairman did not believe in parties yet in the resolution just put by him and passed contained the word "middle class" which meant a party of middle class against a party of rich class or a poor class. He thought in spite of additional cost of election roll and new chairs referred to by Rao Bahadur Pai the Municipal Franchise of Rs. 10 would do a lot of good to the city as it was based on democratic principles. It would really check the municipal expenditure for it was democratic. He was prepared to surrender material good temporarily and said he would rather have their own system of compulsory education than a system of education dominated and dictated by Government. He warned the voters not to be gulled by all sorts of promises which candidates generally gave at the time of election but only to elect such men who would give real expression of their wants in the Corporation.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni then said generally the *modus operandi* of Municipal election was for one party to send names of their representatives to the Press. After a few days another party sent the names of their representatives as candidates. Some time after they made a compromise and took half of one party and half the other party and then sent these men as their candidates to the Corporation. He urged the voters to put down such cliques and as soon as they hear a compromise between such cliques to send their own men and not to countenance the cliques.

Mr. S. Jhabwala deplored that they had drifted into electioneering campaign leaving the real object of their meeting aside. He urged the clerks of Bombay to send at least, one member from among them who would be their servant and not lord in the Corporation and safeguard their interests.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

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140—Talati, J. M.
14—Bapat, T. G.
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KHILAFAT CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Calcutta Khilafat Committee and 72 Sub-Committees at a meeting held recently resolved to hold a Khilafat Conference in Calcutta in the third week of November when the All-India Khilafat and Congress Committees meet in Calcutta. Maulana Tassaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani Principal, Muslim National University, Aligarh consented to preside. A strong Reception Committee with representatives of the Calcutta Committee and its 72 branches has been formed. Members of the Congress Committee and prominent Moslem and Hindu leaders have been invited to enrol themselves as its members. The exact dates will be announced shortly. The Committee is entrusted with finding accommodation etc. for members of the All-India Khilafat Committee. Khilafat Committees and individuals willing to join the Conference are requested to communicate with the Reception Committee at once. Telegraphic address "Jamiat", Calcutta.

KATHIAWAR PARISHAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, Nov. 4.

Brisk preparations are going on for the Kathiawar Parishad. A Khaddar pandal is erected to accommodate ten thousand people. Lodging and boarding accommodation for two thousand delegates has been made in the Parishadnagar. 350 volunteers have been enrolled. Almost all leaders of Gujarat and Rajputana are expected to attend.

The Humanitarian Conference under the presidency of Mr. Nanalal Kavi will be held at Wadhwan.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 4.

The first sitting of the Khilafat Conference, Agra Province, began under the Presidentship of Allama Azad Subhani at 8 p.m. on the 29th October. Bi Amman, Begum Maulana Mohamed Ali, Maulana Abdul Majid, Mr. Miazzam Ali, Messrs. Kamaluddin Jafri, Zahur Ahmad, Maulanas Masuali Nadni, Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani and many other Ulema participated. The proceedings of the meeting began by recitation from the Holy Quran. Maulvi Fakhruddin Ahmad Farqui, President, Reception Committee, read his presidential address. Allama Azad Subhani was elected president amidst the shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" and "Bande Mataram." He delivered his presidential address orally for about two hours and a half. The Hindu-Muslim unity was specially explained in a new and impressive manner.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 6,813 tons, Captain Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

A correspondent wires from Baroda:—
In commemoration of Ali Brothers' Day on 1st November a procession of Khilafat members and Hindu brothers with national flags marched through the main streets, and resquested the people to use Khadi in pursuance of 'Ulmas' Fatra' and the Ali Brothers' wishes. And to help the 'Mujahedin' of Angora generously.

A correspondent wires from Nagpur under date November 4th:—
Kaza Inamulla who was sentenced under section 108 Cr. P. C. to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year was released this morning after undergoing the sentence in full.

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THE DOCTOR'S VERDICT

There is at least one instance of tinned foods retaining their freshness for nearly ninety years. In 1824 Capt. Parry entered the Arctic on his third quest for the North-West Passage and the following year prepared a food depot at a point named Fury Beach. Eighty years later Sir John Ross, also seeking the North-West Passage, came across this depot, and brought some of the food back with him. Unopened, the tins were given over to the care of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, and some years later were placed in the Hull museum."

In 1911, eighty-six years after Parry had left them in the Arctic, two of the tins were opened, and their contents, corned beef and peasoup, eaten by some of the museum staff. They were found to be in excellent condition, fresh, palatable, and quite good. Sir John Ross also had some of the tins containing soups, roasted and boiled beef, veal, and mutton, turnips, and carrots, examined by competent persons, and in every case they were found to be perfectly preserved and eatable.

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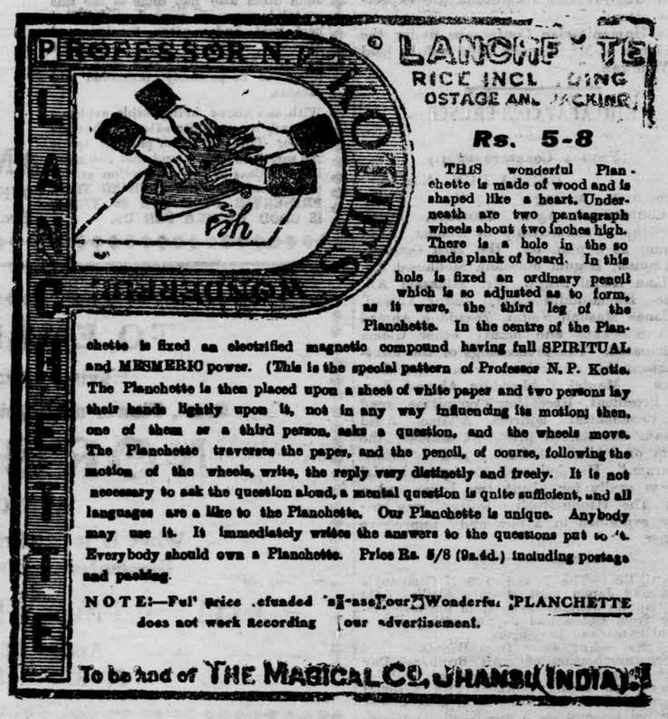

THIS wonderful Planchette is made of wood and is shaped like a heart. Underneath are two pantagraph wheels about two inches high. There is a hole in the so made plank of board. In this hole is fixed an ordinary pencil which is so adjusted as to form, as it were, the third leg of the Planchette. In the centre of the Planchette is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full SPIRITUAL and MESMERIC power. (This is the special pattern of Professor N. P. Kotte. The Planchette is then placed upon a sheet of white paper and two persons lay their hands lightly upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then, one of them or a third person, asks a question, and the wheels move. The Planchette traverses the paper, and the pencil, of course, following the motion of the wheels, write, the reply very distinctly and freely. It is not necessary to ask the question aloud, a mental question is quite sufficient, and all languages are a like to the Planchette. Our Planchette is unique. Anybody may use it. It immediately writes the answers to the questions put to it. Everybody should own a Planchette. Price Rs. 5/8 (9s.4d.) including postage and packing.

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REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION.

The "H. Kesari," Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26:—"We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotte for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof Kotte's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon, Esq., of Messrs. Brown and Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept. 1921:—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainements I am in success every time with your Planchette."

I. B. Homavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 22rd September 1921:—"I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answer from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

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2	do.	do.	1	2	do.	do.	8	
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